

Wilson U M 20 Jan 03

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 50—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

If you want to give your money the greatest possible purchasing power; bring it here to-day—every department has special value features that must appeal to thrifty men.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

It is bad advertising for to let a single person leave store who is not thoroughly satisfied.

Lap Rug Bargain for Saturday, Nov. 29th.

Hear is a lap rug worth \$1.00 that we will sell, Saturday morning, Nov. 29th, commencing at 9 o'clock at 69c. each. They come in bright stripes and are 81 x 57 inches. We had a similar line last year that were often sold for lining robes. Only twenty rugs in the lot.

Flannelette Sale, Tuesday, December 2nd.

Now for a bustling sale of heavy flannelettes. Note the date, Tuesday, December 2nd at ten o'clock a.m., 7½c. a yard. All plain colors, heavy nap, more like domet than flannelettes. Plain Pink, Plain Grey, Plain Blue. There is a big lot of them, but you know it takes a stack to supply the crowd that is sure to come.

Something for Nothing to Kid Glove Purchasers.

Commencing December 1st and continuing till Xmas we will present each buyer of Kid Gloves at \$1.00 or over with a bottle of perfume.

Fowne's French Kid Gloves are recognized America over as one of the best Kid Gloves imported. Much easier to get now the size you wish, in the shade you like than later during holiday rush.

Millinery Specials.

Word from the Millinery Department says that a lot of trimmed hats will be ready Saturday at \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00. It means that your money will now go nearly twice as far as usual in buying Hats.

Corsets

For the slender, the stout, the medium sized woman. Our demonstrators will be pleased to show you the correct corset for each particular style of figure. Our corsets at \$1.00 are the best that scientific study and experienced makers can produce. Copies of some of the dollar kinds at 50c. each pair.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes Reduced.

All next week we will show on the ground floor, main isle of West Store, the balance of our Ready-to-Wear Costumes. We are going to make some very interesting price reductions for them. So come along and our word for it, you will not be disappointed.

Cushion Materials

Black Dress for Xmas.

"When in doubt buy black" is an old rule but a very safe one in ing a dress for another. Everyone wears black and there is always room for another frock. "Priestly's Dress Goods are confined to us in Napanee and represented in several of the lines mentioned below.

PRIESTLY'S TRICOT—Is a rick, very fine double corded we Antracite Black 42 in. \$1.00 a yard. (6 yards makes a dress.)

PRIESTLY'S 3006—A Wool Venetian that we have had to several times, unshrinkable, unspotable, ready for the dress maker or 44 in. \$1.00 a yard. (6 yards makes a dress.)

POPLINS—Not silk and wool, but all pure wool, a big range popular weave to select from, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 a yard. (5 to 6 yards dress.)

SATIN CLOTH—The name implies the finish. We have a beautiful 75c. a yard, others at \$1.00, \$1.50.

57 in. VENETIAN—Five yards the average costume of shirt jacket, three qualities, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75.

FRIEZE—Heavy enough for unlined skirts or a Monte Carlo 56 inches \$1.75, 1.25, 1.00 a yard.

HERRING BONE CHEVIOT—A novelty of the heavy order costumes, 56 inch, \$1.75 a yard.

BLACK GLORIA—Same material as uncuttable parasols are made Antracite Black, nice for a lot of different kinds of garments. If you are of town write for samples, 44 in. \$1.25 a yard.

Men's Ready-to-Wear Suits.

Have you seen our stock of Men's Suits? If you haven't the surprise you. Every suit is as carefully selected and examined as if you were the choosing and selecting from the manufacturer yourself. Now Napanee will you at any time find such an extensive or attractive assortment of Clothing, but at the present time we have something special to offer you. Be sure and ask to see our Men's and Youths' Suits. Almost four hundred suits to select from.

Our Men's and Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear.

We have always, since first fleece lined Underwear was introduced large quantities, but this year a case seems to only last us a few weeks. However we have been well prepared and in spite of the heavy advance have been made by the mills on these lines, we still sell you at our old prices. Our Special at 44c. each, or 85c. a Suit, is a regular 50c. line. The Job 75c. goods, which we have been selling at 50c. a garment, is almost gone. Only sizes we have left being 34 and 42 drawers and 36 and 42 Shirt. These are your sizes come early and you will save money.

Boy's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, sizes 20 to 32, at 15c. each 45c. each.

Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters.

Two more cases of Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters to this week. This Overcoat Department is supplied by the best Overcoat Tailor making clothes. The perfect fit of the shoulders and front; the graceful effect of the half box back; the little touches of nattiness given to the garment by the most expert workmen.

makers can produce. Copies of some of the dollar kinds at 50c. each pair.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes Reduced.

All next week we will show on the ground floor, main isle of West Store, the balance of our Ready-to-Wear Costumes. We are going to make some very interesting price reductions for them. So come along, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed.

Cushion Materials.

Did you see our fine showing of Fancy Pillow tops last week? Another lot came in to fill up the gaps this week. We have about fifty styles to select from.

ART SATTEENS—Our twenty cent satteens are lovely. The designs are so rich and perfect in coloring, that some ladies use the flowers for transfer.

ART DENIMS—Make pillows that are hard to wear out, and our assortment now makes easy choosing.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Another big shipment to hand this week. All white vests long sleeves now in at 25c, 32c, 40c, 75c, and \$1.00.

RED VESTS and DRAWERS—for rheumatics, all-wool, fast color, \$2.00 a suit.

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS nearly all sizes in stock.

BRITANNIA UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR—Can be worn by the most sensitive person without injury or irritation of the skin, guaranteed pure wool, absolutely unshrinkable. Any article shrunk in washing will be replaced. The unshrinkable finish does not in any way interfere with the absorbent nature of the wool \$1.50 a garment.



FOR SALE—At Meadowdale Farm, about four miles east of Napanee, on Palace Road, fifteen Dorset yearling rams and ram lambs, bred from imported ram. Do you want a flock leader? If so I can give the best values ever offered to purchasers. Prices low when used for cross breeding.

M. N. EMPEY,
Box 410, Napanee.

**ONE NIGHT ONLY
THURSDAY, DEC. 4,**

"Faust"

AS PRESENTED BY

**ALAN TABOR
WILL BE GREAT**

A Clever Company

A Massive Production

New Mechanical Effects

The Coronation Choir, Glee and Concert Party, from Westminster Abbey, London, will appear in the Opera House, Napanee, on December 10th. Further particulars next week.

Several Belleville merchants were swindled by the bogus check man.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FARM FOR SALE—A first-class farm of 115 acres convenient to Switzerville church, school and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises. It is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half lot No. 12, and part of eleven, 7th concession Ernestown, county Lennox. Possession for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O., or to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Napanee, Vendor's Solicitors. Napanee, Sept. 12th, 1902. 39-2 m

AGENTS WANTED
EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.
Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is required; outfit is absolutely free. We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 300 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.
STONE & WELLINGTON,
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries,"
46 3m Toronto, Ont.

BIRTHS.
VANALSTINE—At Napanee, on Thursday, Nov. 27th, the wife of Mr. Harry Vanalstine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
SWITZER—Stagg—At Kepler, Nov. 26th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. Cranston, by the Rev. J. Tredrea, Sarah E. Stagg, to Walter H. Switzer, son of E. Switzer, Switzerville.

only sizes we have left being 34 and 42 drawers and 36 and 42 Shirts. these are your sizes come early and you will save money.

Boy's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, sizes 20 to 32, at 15c. each 45c each.

Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters.

Two more cases of Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters to hand this week. This Overcoat Department is supplied by the best Overcoat Tailor making clothes. The perfect fit of the shoulder and front; the grace dressy effect of the half box back; the little touches of nattiness given by cuff and vertical pockets to the youths' Overcoat are not equalled by any of stock—and the materials are a little better for the money.

Tweed Remnants.

Our Clearing Sale of Men's Suitings and Tweeds has left us with a lot of Remnants, which we have marked at REMNANT PRICES and place right handy on a table by the door of our Clothing store. You will among them lengths that will be just the thing for that Pea Jacket, or a pair of pants, or that Boy's Suit, or extra pair of knickers you are thinking about, and at prices a half less than usual prices, and sometimes less.

Determined to Lower the Stock of Tweeds.

During the week or two past we have sold a goodly number of suit lengths and many yards of the tweeds we had marked down to clear the stock was enormous and there are still kernels on the bargain cob you. Did you ever hear of bigger bargains than these? Suits that were \$15.00 to \$22.00, now made to your order for \$10.00 to \$14.00 and made as only Robinson's Tailoring Department makes them; proper trimmings and no misfitting. Or if you want to buy the tweeds by the yard, price is reduced one half and sometimes more and we will cut them for you.

PERSONALS

Did it ever occur to you that you could assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this column. If you have friends visiting you, or intend leaving town for even a few days kindly let us know by personal call or a post card. Your friends both in the neighborhood and at a distance are interested in your movements. Don't think we should know where you are: Tell us.

Mr. Fred Arnott is in town this week on business.

Miss Edna Sampson, who is critically ill with pneumonia, is not improving very much. Miss Emma Sampson is also still confined to her home.

Miss Winnie Templeton left last Saturday for Montreal to enter McGill Hospital as a nurse in training.

Mrs. Silos Johnson, of Moscow, was visiting friends in Napanee last Friday.

W. A. Grange attended court in Tamworth on Saturday.

Mrs. Herb Thompson, of Wilton, was visiting friends in Napanee on Tuesday.

L. L. Gallagher, merchant at Wilton, was in Napanee on Tuesday.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, John street, left Kingston Wednesday.

Judge Wilkinson attended court in Kingston this week.

Mr. Bernard Toomey, of Odessa, was in town this week attending the election trial.

Mr. M. B. McDonald a former local reporter on this staff, but now reporter of the Mail & Empire, Toronto, is in town attending the trial in the interest of the above last named paper. "Doc's" many friends were pleased to see him.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorical, Deseronto, are visiting at Nicholas Meyer's, Bath.

Mr. Fred Sheppard, traveller for Douglas & Co., is home after an extended business trip.

Rev. Dibb, of Bath, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Stewart, of Sault Ste Marie, arrived last week to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Birrell, John street.

E. W. Grange arrived home last week from a three months stay in Manitoba.

Mrs. F. Lake, Morven, visited friends in Picton last week.

Mr. Ernest Johnston, of Deseronto, has spent the past eight months in Winnipeg and at the "800" has returned here. He was visiting in Napanee on Sunday.

Mr. Louis Hall, of Deseronto, is attending the election trial in the capacity of witness.

Harold Ansley spent Sunday in Kingston with his life.

Mr. Lewis has taken the place of Lawrence Welsh, of the Merchants' bank.

Mrs. Lose has returned home much proved in health.

Mr. Will Cunningham, of the Bell Telephone Company, Kingston, spent the week in town.

Mrs. George Greer will spend the winter in Watertown with her brother-in-law, Archie Greer.

Mr. Uriah Wilson has been quite ill the past week, but is improving slightly under Dr. Cowan's care.

The Shakespeare club meets Saturday evening at the home of Mr. F. S. Richardson.

Chas. Wilson has improved rapidly in his recent illness. He does not look as though he had just passed through serious illness.

Mrs. F. S. Richardson left with mother this week for a visit to the parents residence.

Miss Ethel Thompson, of Picton, visited Miss Emma Simmons, Belleville, last week. Mrs. F. Edgar Elliott, and Mrs. Stoddard, and Master Bruce Stoddard, Deseronto, are spending a few days in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Richardson.

Mrs. A. B. Aylsworth, of Toronto, arrived in town on Tuesday and spend a short time visiting her mother, Newburgh.

Mrs. Frank Morrison, of Marysville in town on Saturday.

Alex. Smith, Esq., Toronto, is in connection with the election trial.

THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1902.

It is bad advertising for us to let a single person leave our store who is not thoroughly satisfied.

las.

rule but a very safe one in select-ack and there is always room for confined to us in Napassee and are below.

very fine double corded weave in ards makes a dress.)

tian that we have had to replace ready for the dress maker or tailor.

all pure wool, a big range of this 5, 1.50 a yard. (5 to 6 yards for a

he finish. We have a beauty at

average costume of shirt and

d skirts or a Monte Carlo Coat.

novelty of the heavy order for

mountable parasols are made of, kinds of garments. If you are out rd.

ar Suits.

Suits? If you haven't they will ect and examined as if you had nufacturer yourself. Nowhere in extensive or attractive assortment something special to offer you, so u.h.s' Suits. Almost four hundred

s'

rwear.

lined Underwear was introduced, e seems to only last us a few days. spite of the heavy advances that we still sell you at our old prices. regular 50c. line. The Job line of oc. a garment, is almost gone, the drawers and 36 and 42 Shirts. If save money.

s, sizes 20 to 32, at 15c. each to

ters.

s' Overcoats and Ulsters to hand plied by the best Overcoat Tailors shoulder and front; the graceful, touches of nattiness given by the coat are not equalled by any other for the money.

The Lennox Protest JUDGMENT RESERVED IN A NUMBER OF CHARGES.

A Large Number of Charges Drop-
ped and Dismissed.

Trial Will Probably be Con-
cluded this Evening.

The trial of the election petition against Mr. T. G. Carscallen, and the cross petition against Mr. M. S. Madole, commenced at the court house, on Tuesday afternoon. The court room was filled to its utmost capacity, by the time the trial commenced standing room being a premium.

Justices McLennan and Oster are the trial judges.

Mr. Madole is represented by Messrs. G. H. Watson, K. C., Toronto; W. S. Herrington, K. C., and T. B. German; Mr. Carscallen being represented by Messrs. Walter Cassels, K. C., Edmund Bristol, and Eric Armour, Toronto, and G. F. Rutlan, Napassee.

After court opened, Mr. Bristol again made application for summons against Messrs. Hallett, Miles, Derbyshire, Smith and Sutherland on a charge of bribery and corruption.

Mr. S. Gibson was the first witness called questioned respecting the date of election and other matters pertaining thereto also being requested to supply the court with the applications of Messrs. A. M. Rutlan, W. H. Perry, and F. W. Hart to act as scrutineers. Mr. Gibson also gave the result of the election and recounts by which Mr. Madole was declared elected by a majority of two. On a recount the result was declared a tie and the appealed recount by which Mr. Carscallen was declared elected by a majority of three. He also gave the court Mr. Carscallen's election account amounting to \$276.76.

Mr. Watson then read a number of Mr. Carscallen's answers to questions asked him at the preliminary examination in Toronto, showing that Mr. Carscallen had admitted receiving \$500 from Mr. Edmund Bristol, \$100 from Mr. U. M. Wilson M. P., and \$100 from Mr. Alexander Carscallen M. P., Marmora. Mr. Carscallen said the amounts sent him to do what he wished with and that he put the same in his pocket Mr. Carscallen was around the county for about three weeks and his personal expenses amounted to \$11.00.

John N. Osborn was next witness and gave evidence as to the Conservative committee rooms and the names of a number of Conservatives whom he met there.

Levi Kelly was next called and created some amazement by his answers to the questions propounded him of the court. Levi was somewhat under the influence of Dutch courage and wanted the counsel to answer some questions for him. Mr. Kelly was removed by constable Hull on the request of the Sheriff.

Edward Maracle, Henry Howard, Chas. Pearson and Daniel Higley testified to having received liquor from Paul Peterson

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Fac-
tory Goods. Also Mill
Wood, Salt, Star Portland
Cement, and COAL for
domestic and manufactur-
ing purposes.

The Rathbun Co.
R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

A Few Short Weeks

In the few short weeks of Xmas buying quality is criticized more carefully than usual, you'll agree to that. If the time ever was when quality cut more figure than price it is just now. It will pay you, and extremely well, to call on us when you want high grade goods. We carry only the best stocks. Try us for

Seeded Raisins, Cleaned Currants
Citron, Orange, Lemon Peels, etc. J. F. Smith.

he met Mr. Wisikin in Bath in a garden and canvassed him for his vote, that Mr. Wisikin said if he went to vote he would lose one dollar constable fee and would expect it to be made up to him. Mr. Carscallen admitted having received \$700 from Wilson & Bros. the Conservative Association and Carscallen, of Melrose, but would not say that the \$100 each from Wilson and Carscallen was for election purposes. Could not trace the \$200 but claimed he put it in his general business. To Mr. Watson Mr. Carscallen said he thought he paid Mr. Wisikin with a bill. Mr. Watson called Mr. Carscallen's attention to the fact that the statements made by Mr. Carscallen before the court and the statements made by him when examined in Toronto were widely different. Especially in regard to paying Mr. Wisikin. In Toronto the respondent did not remember paying Wisikin anything at all. Respondent also contradicted his Toronto evidence on several other points in connection with the election. After the evidence had been summed up by Messrs. Watson and Cassels, the learned judges reserved their decision until later in the day.

Samuel Smith was called under charge thirty-one, of having been paid for driving a team on election day. Witness deposed that he secured the job through his brother. Morley Wilson paid him one dollar a couple of weeks after the election, did not have any other claim for money against Mr. Wilson. The accounts of Mr. Carscallen do not show any record of the payment of \$100 to Smith. The Judges declared the charge not proven.

Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY AFTER NOON.

On the opening of court Mr. Watson applied to have the charge in reference to Sam Smith and others changed and presented argument to show that the payment of money to Sam Smith and others for driving rigs could be construed into a corrupt act. The judges refused to amend the charge.

DR. WAUGH,
DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling.....	1 00
A Silver Filling.....	50
A Cement Filling.....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50c

W. H. Perry scrutineer for Mr. Carscallen who voted as scrutineer without taking the proper oath. The poll book and agent's appointment were produced and no record of the oath could be found.

Mr. Huffman, D. O. R., at West Ward No. 2, gave evidence to the effect that he did not think Mr. Perry took the required oath.

Mr. F. Perry, poll clerk testified that none but the oath of secrecy was administered Mr. W. H. Perry.

Mr. W. S. Herrington who was a scrutineer also gave evidence to the same effect.

W. H. Perry was asked but did not say that he had taken the oath, meaning that the charge made was incorrect.

The charge made was incorrect, not showing corrupt practices, regarding Messrs. A. M. Rutlan, W. S. Herrington and F. W. Hart, though the judges' decision, is still in question.

Bribery charges were next taken up.

a garment, is almost gone, the rawers and 36 and 42 Shirts. I have money.

sizes 20 to 32, at 15c. each to

ers.

Overcoats and Ulsters to hand
lied by the best Overcoat Tailors
oulder and front; the graceful,
uch of nappiness given by the
at are not equalled by any other
r the money.

and Tweeds has left us with a
REMNANT PRICES and placed
Clothing store. You will find
g for that Pea Jacket, or that
tra pair of knickers you were
usual prices, and sometimes less.

or the

re sold a goodly number of the
we had marked down to clear,
ll kernels on the bargain cob for
s than these? Suits that were
r \$10.00 to \$14.00 and made up
akes them; proper trimmings
y the tweeds by the yard, the
ore and we will cut them free

Grange arrived home last week
three months stay in Manitoba.

F. Lake, Morven, visited friends in
last week.

Ernest Johnston, of Deseronto, who
nt the past eight months in Winni-
i at the 'Soo' has returned home.
s visiting in Napanee on Sunday.

Louis Hall, of Deseronto, is attend-
election trial in the capacity of a
t.

ld Anesley spent Sunday in Kings-
h his life.

Lewis has taken the place of Mr.
ce Welsh, of the Merchants' Bank.

Lose has returned home much im-
in health.

Will Cunningham, of the Bell Tele-
Company, Kingston, spent the week
n.

George Greer will spend the winter
tortown with her brother-in law, Mr.
Greer.

Uriah Wilson has been quite ill for
st week, but is improving slightly
Dr. Cowan's care.

Shakespeare club meets Saturday
g at the home of Mr. F. S. Richard-

Wilson has improved rapidly since
ent illness. He does not look now
ugh he had just passed through a
s illness.

F. S. Richardson left with her
r this week for a visit to the parental
oe

Ethel Thompson, of Picton, visited
Emma Simmons, Belleville, last week

F. Edgar Elliott, and Mrs. Wm.
rt, and Master Bruce Stoddart, of
nto, are spending a few days in
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
rdson.

A. B. Aylsworth, of Toronto, arrived
in town on Tuesday and will
a short time visiting her mother at
rgh.

Frank Morrison, of Marysville, was
n on Saturday.

C. Smith, Esq., Toronto, is in town
nection with the election trial.

amounts sent him to do what he
wished with and he put the same in his pocket
Mr. Carscadden was around the county for
about three weeks and his personal expenses
amounted to \$11.00.

John N. Osborn was next witness and
gave evidence as to the Conservative com-
mittee rooms and the names of a number
of Conservatives whom he met there.

Levi Kelly was next called and created
some amazement by his answers to the
questions propounded him by the counsel.
Levi was somewhat under the influence of
Dutch courage and wanted the counsel to
answer some questions for him. Mr.
Kelly was removed by constable Hoff on
the request of the Sheriff.

Edward Maracle, Henry Howard, Chas.
Pearson and Daniel Higley testified to
having received liquor from Paul Peterson
or Geo. Lewis on election day. Jas. Bab-
cock reversed the order of things and said
he gave Paul Peterson a drink on election
day.

F. W. Vandusen was called and gave
evidence in regard to the Conservative
committee rooms and the men who fre-
quented it, and absolutely denied having
supplied liquor to anyone for election or
any other purpose.

M. C. Bogart was called and gave evi-
dence as to the names of the officers and
executive committee of the Lennox Con-
servative Association and the work done
by the executive committee. He under-
stood Mr. G. F. Rutan, Secretary of the
Association, had charge of the Napanee
work.

Jas. Carletto and Wm. T. Collins were
called but did not respond. These gentle-
men are the Buffalo detectives who were
in Napanee during the election campaign,
and also a week or so ago. Though they
were served with subpoenas they thought
it wise to return to Buffalo before the
trial commenced. This closed the evi-
dence on behalf of the petitioners in
reference to the charge of Mr. Carscadden's
workers having supplied liquor to voters.
Mr. Carscadden's solicitors offered no evi-
dence in rebuttal of this charge. After
Messrs. Watson and Cassels had summed
up the evidence the Judges decided that
the charge of liquor having been furnished
on Mr. Carscadden's behalf was not proven.

The next charge was one of personal
bribery on Mr. Carscadden's part. Fred.
Wiskin, of Bath, caretaker of the Town
Hall, gave evidence that Mr. Carscadden
called on him some days before the elec-
tion and asked him for his vote, which he
did not promise. Mr. Wiskin resides in
Bath but votes in North Fredericksburgh.
Mr. Carscadden promised him that he
would see that he had an opportunity to
vote. After the Conservative meeting in
Bath, witness said Mr. Carscadden asked
him how much he owed him. He replied
\$1.00. After Mr. Carscadden left the hall
witness found that he had given him \$1.50.
He was sure no one but Mr. Carscadden
and himself were in the hall at the time.

John Murdoff, of Bath, who has fig-
ured in other election trials held in the county
of late years, was sworn, and declared in his
testimony that he was with Mr. Carscadden
when he met Mr. Wiskin in Bath, and
that Mr. Wiskin had said he was to be
constable at the election and could not vote
without losing his day's pay, \$1.00, and
wanted Mr. Carscadden to reimburse him
that amount. Witness said that Mr.
Carscadden answered that he was not
buying votes. Mr. Murdoff did not
know anything of Mr. Wiskin's charac-
ter or views on politics. Witness thought
Mr. Wiskin would expect a dollar if he
went out to vote, though he never heard
that Mr. Wiskin had ever taken any money
for his vote.

Court adjourned till 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Mr. Uriah Wilson, M. P., testified that
he was with Mr. Carscadden at the Bath
meeting. Heard Mr. Wiskin ask Mr.
Carscadden for the pay for the hall and saw
Mr. Carscadden hand Mr. Wiskin money
cross examined by Mr. Watson, could not
tell what amount of money passed between
Carscadden and Wiskin. Mr. Wilson's
firm gave Mr. Carscadden \$100 for election
purposes. Mr. Wilson also knew that Mr.
Carscadden, of Marmora, gave Mr. Car-
scadden \$100 for election purposes. Mr.
Carscadden, the respondent was then called.
He deposed that he paid Mr. Wiskin one
dollar, not one dollar and a half as stated
by Mr. Wiskin for the Bath town hall, in
the presence of Uriah Wilson, M. P., that

thirty-one, of having been paid for driving
a team on election day. Witness deposed
that he secured the job through his brother.
Morley Wilson paid him one dollar a couple
of weeks after the election, did not have
any other claim for money against Mr.
Wilson. The accounts of Mr. Carscadden
do not show any record of the payment of
\$100 to Smith. The Judges declared the
charge not proven.
Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY AFTER NOON.

On the opening of court Mr. Watson
applied to have the charge in reference to
Sam Smith and others changed and
presented argument to show that the pay-
ment of money to Sam Smith and others
for driving rigs could be construed into a
corrupt act. The judges refused to amend
the charge.

The next charge was one of soliciting
voting on certificates without taking the
proper oaths. The first case was that of

WE CARRY—
THE BEST
In All Goods In Our Line.

We Deserve Your Confidence
in matters pertaining to drugs and
medicine, because we have made
it a point to buy only the best.
We do not believe in substitution.
Rest assured any prescription that
is filled by us is prepared from the
freshest and purest drugs it is pos-
sible to buy.

**REX POROUS
PLASTER**
King of All Plasters

Put it on your back; put it on
your chest; put it anywhere you
have an ache or a pain, and you
will be surprised at the result.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co's.
PURE VASELINE
PERFUMED AND PLAIN,
In Bottles from 5 Cents to 50 Cents.
—at—
The Medical Hall,
FRED. L. HOOPER,

XMAS GOODS.
In order to make room for our very large stock
of Xmas Goods, which are daily arriving we will
for the next week give
**GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS,**
so come with the crowd to the never failing bargain
centre at the
PEOPLE'S FAIR.
McINTOSH BROS., W. A. GARRETT,
Manager.

proper oath. The poll book and agent's
appointment were produced and no record
of the oath could be found.

Mr. Huffman, D. O. R., at West Ward
No. 2, gave evidence to the effect that he
did not think Mr. Perry took the required
oath.

Mr. F. Perry, poll clerk testified that
none but the oath of allegiance was
administered Mr. W. H. Perry.

Mr. W. S. Herrington who was a
scrutineer also gave evidence to the same
effect.

W. H. Perry was called but could not
say that he had taken the oath mentioned.

The charge as made was dismissed as
not showing corrupt practices, regarding
Messrs. A. M. Rutan, W. H. Perry, and
F. W. Hart, though the legality of the
votes, is still in question.

Bribery charges were next taken up.
Edward Maracle gave evidence that he
Jno. Carson in the hallway of the commit-
tee rooms on the afternoon of election day.
Mr. Carson asked him to go and vote and
come to his shop the following morning.
Mr. Carson handed him two dollars.

Jno. Carson was called and deposed
having asked Maracle to call at his shop
having paid him two dollars and any other
sum.

This charge was dismissed by the judges.
F. W. Parkinson was called and
deposed that Jas. A. Wilson asked him
Sandford and himself to go up into the
committee rooms. Wilson asked witness
if he would vote for Carscadden if he
(Wilson) gave him a dollar. Witness
answered, certainly. Wilson went out and
procured a rig to drive witness to vote.
After voting Wilson gave witness one
dollar.

Ezra Sandford testified that he was with
Parkinson on election day went up into
conservative committee rooms with Parkin-
son and J. A. Wilson.

Jas. A. Wilson was called and remem-
bered meeting Messrs Parkinson and
Sandford in the conservative committee
rooms, on leaving the committee rooms
Parkinson asked witness for money to pay
for his vote but witness refused saying he
was not buying votes. Witness admitted
driving to Richmond with Parkinson to
vote.

THURSDAY MORNING.
R. H. Baker testified to having driven
Parkinson and J. A. Wilson on election
afternoon did not see any money pass
between the two. Judgment was reserved
on the charge that J. A. Wilson paid
Parkinson one dollar for his vote.

Mr. Watson presented the amended
charge in the charge of drivers of vehicles
on election day and having been paid by
respondent's agent.

The next charge was one of driving
vehicles for election purposes by Messrs. J.
R. Fraser, G. F. Rutan, M. Wilson,
W. G. Wilson and J. A. Carson from
Messrs. Potter & Blanchard and G. H.
Williams. Mr. R. H. Potter was called
and deposed that extra charges had been
made for rigs previous to the election but
that no charges were made for rigs on
election day.

G. H. Williams was called and gave

(Continued on page 8.)

ON THE FARM.

SKIM-MILK CALVES.

Skim-milk calves can be raised at a greater profit than nine-tenths of the farmers imagine, but most of them are not so raised. It is not a difference between theory and practice, but between methods. Fine skim-milk calves six months' old frequently bring \$18 to \$20 per head, and at that rate they are profitable if the cost of raising them has been kept within reasonable limits. There is some risk in the work until one becomes expert at it. Then it is simple and sure. The calf must be taken from the mother early; some do it when they are a few hours old, and it is fed by hand without knowing anything about sucking. Five quarts a day divided into three meals should be all the calf is fed at first, and this quantity is gradually increased to six quarts. The largest meals should be given night and morning, and only half as much at noon. The milk should be as near the temperature of the cow as possible. All calf milk should be fed warm and sweet. Later, sour milk can be fed, but in that event it must be fed sour all the time. To change from sweet to sour will cause trouble. When two or three weeks old, skim-milk can take the place of the sweet, full cream milk, but the change should be made gradually. This is necessary because the quantity must be increased. It takes nearly twice as much skim-milk as cream milk to produce a pound of flesh or fat. When the change is complete, the calves can be fed nearly all the skim-milk they will drink, but a little meal and ground grain can be added about this time to give them more strength and growth. At first put a little moistened meal in their mouths after drinking, and they will soon acquire taste for grain. Within a week they will learn to take the meal themselves from a pail. Four-week-old calves will eat nearly three-quarters of a pound of meal a day, and in eight weeks, about double this amount. The feeding must all be done with care and the food should be given after this in large proportions.

When two months old, hay can be fed to them, and they will enjoy nibbling at it. Nothing but clean, bright hay or grain should be given. No more should be given than they will eat up clean at one time. The calves need plenty of sunshine, clean quarters, fresh air, but warm sleeping places, and regular kindly treatment, which will make them grow and fatten rapidly. Good thrifty calves will then give their owner more profit than most other animals.

SALT FOR FARM ANIMALS.

Many farmers do not realize the great importance of salt for all farm animals. Even pigs and sheep are benefited by a moderate addition of salt to the ration. Salt is said to increase the activity of the secretion of the body juices and their circulation. Prof. W. A. Henry gives the following sound advice on the uses of salt on the farm:

Salt stimulates the appetite of the animal and is said to favor the passage of the protein substances from the digestive canal into the blood, and in general to increase the energy of the vital processes. If the claims are true, and we may suppose they are, then the use of

did the application of hen manure and ashes keep off the blight?

A LITTLE ABOUT ECONOMY.

"Economy," says the proverb, "is the road to wealth," but stinginess is not economy. We know farmers who practice what they call "economies" and who do not get a bit wealthier. These economies are various, the following being, perhaps, the most common:

1. The attempt to farm without proper tools.
2. The feeding of the cheapest ration to stock without regard to the needs of the animals.
3. The planting of impure or weak seeds.
4. The neglect of proper preparation of the soil for crops.
5. The attempt to cultivate a four-horse farm with a two-horse team and without enough help for the farmer himself.
6. The neglect of fences and buildings because they are "too busy" to attend to them.
7. The sending of an inferior article to market because it would cost a little more to prepare it in first-class shape.
8. The development of an idea that they cannot afford to take a day's rest occasionally.
9. The fear of trying a new way of doing things because it costs a little.
10. The fancied inability to make the home attractive.
11. The keeping too busy to read agricultural books and papers.
12. The driving of their wives and children at a pace beyond their strength to endure.

This last is probably the worst of all; but all are bad enough, and many others might be mentioned. Like other good things, economy can be overdone.

POULTRY YARD.

Plan for plenty of roosting room in the new house.

They do say that Rhode Island Reds make first-class broilers and roasters.

The hens that pass their molt early are the ones to keep for early winter layers.

In selecting breeders for market stock, only broad, full-breasted birds should be chosen.

Sunflower seed will help to hasten molting in fowls. Linsed meal is also useful for the same purpose.

When eggs are twelve cents per dozen, lean beef or mutton should be purchased at ten cents per pound. This is about their relative food value.

HORSE MEAT IN SAUSAGES

High Prices in Berlin Lead to Evasions of Law.

A despatch from Berlin says: Quotations here for fat 600-pound horses for slaughtering have fallen from \$37.50 and \$40 to \$25, and for fair to middling and lean from \$25 to \$18.75 and \$20, in consequence of the exposures of the large quantities of horse meat sold as beef or used for making sausages. Horse-flesh has long been a regular article of food, but municipal ordinances in most cities require that it shall be sold as such.

The extraordinary high prices of meat, however, have caused extensive evasions of the law, and a great increase in the sale of horse steaks and soup bones as beef. While the German frontiers are closed to the importation of live cattle, the prohibition does not apply to old, broken-down horses, which are brought by shiploads from England, especially to Hamburg and Bremen, and are fattened for butchering. It is predicted that a sharper enforce-

HOUSEHOLD.

FOR THE COOK.

Rice Fritters. — One pint cold boiled rice, two well beaten eggs, half pint milk, half pint flour. Bake as you do griddle cakes.

Waffles. — Two eggs, one pint milk, butter size of an egg, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda, a little salt and flour to make a thin batter. Beat the whites of the eggs separately, and add the last thing. Mix cream tartar and soda with flour.

Dates and Farina. — In each quart of cooked farina add one large cup dates, which have been washed, gently dried, stoned, and cut in halves. Stir them gently through the farina and cook for five minutes longer. Serve with cream and sugar. This makes a delicious breakfast dish.

Boiled Salad Dressing. — One cup milk, two eggs, two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon flour, half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon mustard, half cup hot vinegar, dash of pepper, three tablespoons oil or two of butter. Mix the flour and mustard with a little of the milk, then put all in a double boiler and cook till it thickens.

Mock Oyster Soup. — Heat one quart sweet milk in a double boiler, add a thick slice of onion, a piece of celery, a lump of butter, a dash of salt and pepper, half cup fine cracker crumbs, and 1½ cups stewed salsify cut in small pieces. Simmer 15 minutes. Remove the onion and celery, and serve at once with croutons. A delicious soup.

Favorite Bean Dish. — Put into a frying pan one ounce butter, and when hot sprinkle over it half teaspoon minced onion. Brown slightly, being careful not to burn, and add one cup beef gravy or rich soup stock, salt and pepper to taste. Now add one quart cold boiled beans, simmer long enough to heat them thoroughly, add a little lemon juice, and serve at once.

Tomato Jelly Salad. — To half can tomatoes add a bay leaf, four cloves, a blade of mace, half teaspoon salt and quarter teaspoon paprika, and half teaspoon finely minced onion. Simmer ten minutes, then rub through a sieve. Add one-third box gelatine soaked in cold water, half cupful broken walnut meats, and two tablespoons tarragon vinegar. Pour into wetted molds (when well mixed, and the gelatine thoroughly dissolved), and put in a cold place to set. Serve on tender lettuce leaves, and garnish with a few whole walnut meats.

Hickory Nut Cake. — Rub half cup butter to a cream with two cups white coffee sugar. Add the beaten whites of three eggs. Beat the yolks a little and add them also. Stir in 1½ cups sifted flour, mixing thoroughly. Now add one cup sweet milk and 1½ cups more flour. Beat for ten minutes and then add two teaspoons baking powder. Mix it lightly with the batter and add one cup chopped hickory nut or butternut meats and one cup seeded raisins. Both nuts and raisins must be dredged with flour. Nuts may be used without raisins. Mix well and bake in a loaf or two deep layers.

Smothered Fish. — As thin as they can be shaved, cut from the end of a round of pork, two slices. Slowly fry, then split, cleanse and lay in the gravy a good-sized fresh fish, of the cook's favorite variety. On the fish place a large lump of butter, half-pound is the rule, although less will make a very satisfactory dish. Cover perfectly tight and set the dish in a

shoe dressing when most needed. If you happen to have an orange banana, your difficulty is qu solved. The best dressing for leather is orange juice. Take slice or a quarter of an orange, rub it thoroughly all over the or boot to be cleaned, and allow to dry, then brush briskly with soft brush until it shines like a ing glass.

A most convenient dressing for tan shoes is the inside of a ba skin. This is rubbed well and ly all over the shoe, and remove spots and dirt as well as gives a polish, which last is brought ou using a flannel cloth for wiping and another clean flannel for po ing. A slice of lemon is also if the tan shoe is very much colored.

Patent leather must neve blacked or polished with anyt but an oil. A little apple juice ed to sweet oil or vaseline is best. It is necessary to clean from all dirt with a wet sponge fore applying the oil and apple I It may then be rubbed dry with flannel, and if a high polish is sired, use a chamois or old glove to bring out the lustre.

LIQUID SILVER POLISH.

To brighten silverware at a mum expenditure of time and l provide yourself with a bottle ccohol, a bottle of ammonia, an gents' worth each of whiting and verized borax. Add two tablesp each of these ingredients to quarts water. Mix in a dishpa set on the stove. Put in as forks and spoons as the liquid cover, and let them boil a few ments. If polished frequently, will require very little boiling. move from the liquid and rub dry with a piece of soft cotton nel. Pieces that are badly disc ed will require longer boiling. the silver in daily use in a fami five persons may be cleaned w in less than half an hour, and a mixture may be used several t it will be found less expensive the average silver polish. Kee mixture closely covered in a fruit jar. We would not recom this for oxidized silver. It is sible that the ammonia might the color.

SKIN BLEMISHES.

Wash the face in very salty milk every night, and let it without wiping. A mixture ma one small tablespoon milk and teaspoon salt applied to the obstinate blemishes of the skin cure it almost like magic. remedy is prescribed by one of most famous skin authorities in land, and it is said that the u milk and salt is half the secret the English woman's smooth, tiful skin.

When laying oilcloth if a light of varnish is given to its surfac each year renewed, the bright c of the oilcloth will be retained it will also greatly aid in its p vation.

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Fortifications Erected and teries Mounted.

A despatch from London sa: Efforts of a far-reaching cha have been set on foot to fortif metropolis against a possible a in case of war, from which, ju from statements made on Wedn night, it has hitherto been qui adequately protected. An annu ment to the effect that the i sive buildings have been complet Woldingham, Surrey, eleven south of London, for use as a bilization centre, in the schem

Many farmers do not realize the great importance of salt for all farm animals. Even pigs and sheep are benefited by a moderate addition of salt to the ration. Salt is said to increase the activity of the secretion of the body juices and their circulation. Prof. W. A. Henry gives the following sound advice on the uses of salt on the farm:

Salt stimulates the appetite of the animal and is said to favor the passage of the protein substances from the digestive canal into the blood, and in general to increase the energy of the vital processes. If the claims are true, and we may suppose they are, then the use of salt in moderate quantities, at least, should prove beneficial with our farm animals.

It is further reasonable to assume that where animals are heavily fed with concentrated feeds, like dairy cows, there is real need of salt to effect the results above indicated. Probably animals, which are not highly nurtured and which live in a quiet, natural way, have less need for salt than those living under more artificial conditions.

Some experiments have been reported in this country in which salt has been withheld and then given to dairy cows. The result seems to show the strong necessity for salt. The writer has believed that these experiments were too brief in time allowed and too limited in character to be of much value. Some salt work is now in progress at the Wisconsin station, but we are not ready to publish any results as yet.

We always feed salt to all our hogs at the station farm, and while we cannot speak positively as to the results, we believe on the whole that they are favorable. We admit the weakness of this position from the experiment station standpoint, but we cannot settle all problems at once in the great field of agriculture, and until we can do so we are practicing what seems to be a more reasonable practice in this particular.

POTATO BLIGHT.

I would like to relate my experience with an acre of potatoes the past season, writes Mr. E. S. McNail. The soil is light sand, commonly called pine plain. The piece was planted to corn last year without manure. There was a small growth of stalks, but it was weeded. I plowed this ground in April without applying fertilizer of any kind. It was fitted in good shape to receive the seed, then smoothed and marked three feet each way. The variety planted was American Wonder, tubers of medium size, cut once in two and planted May 1 with a hand potato planter, 4 inches deep. The weather was wet and cold, all through May, and there was some frost. A small proportion of the seed rotted.

After the potatoes were planted, an application of 60 bushels per acre of ashes and hen manure mixed half and half was applied direct to the hill, on the surface, a small ash shovelful to each hill. Then a weeder was run over the piece to mix the ashes and pulverize the soil. All the cultivating was done with a horse, no hand work being given. Paris green was used twice, but no Bordeaux.

The tops kept green until September 25, when I dug them. The yield was 100 bushels fine potatoes of best quality, and not more than a dozen decayed tubers were found. About September 1 the late blight killed all the potato tops in this section, and not one piece escaped except mine, and the tubers have rotted badly. Bordeaux mixture was not used on any of these pieces. What I would like to know is this,

quantities of horse meat sold as beef or used for making sausages. Horse-flesh has long been a regular article of food, but municipal ordinances in most cities require that it shall be sold as such.

The extraordinary high prices of meat, however, have caused extensive evasions of the law, and a great increase in the sale of horse steaks and soup bones as beef. While the German frontiers are closed to the importation of live cattle, the prohibition does not apply to old, broken-down horses, which are brought by shiploads from England, especially to Hamburg and Bremen, and are fattened for butchering. It is predicted that a sharper enforcement of the horse meat ordinances is likely to result in a slight increase in the prices of meat, and particularly of sausages.

ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

Proves Truth of Story by Bringing Back the Pelts.

A despatch from Penetanguishene says:—Sam Isaacs, a tall, athletic young buck Indian of about twenty years of age, was out with his wife in the Township of Freeman, near Moon River. He was alone. Suddenly five wolves in a pack appeared on the scene and made straight for the young Indian. They had winded him, and were trying to run him down. Sam waited till the foremost was within twenty-five yards of him, when he raised his rifle and sent a bullet into his head squarely in the middle, and a little below the eyes. The pack kept on, and were within thirty feet of him when again the rifle sent a bullet through another head. Then the remaining three turned tail and fled. Sam brought in the heads and hides on Tuesday, and made affidavit before the police magistrate to get the Government bounty allowed for the destruction of the two wolves. The leader of the pack measured six feet six inches from tip of tail to nose. He was a veteran, and had been in many fights, as his head was scarred and seamed all over from old wounds. One ear had been at some date completely chewed off, and the other pretty badly lacerated and torn.

CANADIAN FLOUR.

Will Be Made Into Bread at Japan Exhibition.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The collection of exhibits for the Japan Exhibition, to be held in Osaka next March, will fill six cars, representing everything produced or manufactured in Canada. Mr. Hutchison, who will leave for Japan next month, will take with him a complete baking outfit for the purpose of demonstrating how Canadian flour can be manufactured into first-class bread, and that Canadian flour makes equally as good and better bread in some grades than the American product, which at present has the preference on the Japanese market.

TONS OF DRESSED LEGS.

Frog Farming in Ontario Assuming Large Proportions.

A despatch from Toronto says: The business of frog farming sounds something like a joke, but raising frogs for market on a business basis is assuming large proportions in Ontario. The demand for the dressed legs is extensive in the United States and in the centers of population here. One frog farm in Ontario produced 5,000 pounds of dressed legs and 7,000 pounds of frogs for scientific purposes. It is thought lands hitherto unoccupied may yet be utilized for raising frogs for market.

Beat for ten minutes and then add two teaspoons baking powder. Mix it lightly with the batter and add one cup chopped hickory nut or butternut meats and one cup seeded raisins. Both nuts and raisins must be dredged with flour. Nuts may be used without raisins. Mix well and bake in a loaf or two deep layers.

Smothered Fish.—As thin as they can be shaved, cut from the end of a round of pork, two slices. Slowly fry, then split, cleanse and lay in the gravy a good-sized fresh fish, of the cook's favorite variety. On the fish place a large lump of butter, half-pound is the rule, although less will make a very satisfactory dish. Cover perfectly tight and set the dish in a kettle of boiling water, or use a double boiler. Keep the second vessel boiling 40 minutes. The secret of success is in keeping out all air. If directions are followed closely, the dish is gratifying to fish epicures. Two tablespoons water with the gravy are preferred by some cooks. Add that before putting in the fish to smother.

English Plum Pudding.—Nine eggs, one pound sugar, one pound chopped suet, one pound stoned raisins, one pound dried currants, quarter pound dried citron, one pound flour, one tablespoon mixed spice and half wineglass brandy. Add sufficient milk to mix it quite stiff. Have a strong cloth, well floured, and in tying it leave plenty of room for it to swell. Put it into boiling water and let it boil nine hours, keeping it well covered. The sauce is a matter of choice. This one is the most used: Two quarts milk, ½ cup sugar, one teaspoon butter and one heaping teaspoon cornstarch. Leave out enough milk to moisten the cornstarch, sugar and butter to a thick batter and pour into the rest of the milk when boiling. Let it cook three minutes.

THE WOMAN WHO WALKS.

As a beneficial exercise walking can hardly be over-rated, writes Agnes Wilder. It has always seemed to me a great pity that so few women appreciate this. Boys, particularly country boys, are led astray by the nature of their pleasures and pursuits. They early learn to walk, to tramp if you please. Their sisters, on the contrary, are kept about the home. Their work is indoors. Their games keep them to the dooryard. If, perchance, they do run and participate in the pleasures of their brothers, they are chided as being unladylike. The result is logical. When they attain the status of womanhood they are physically deficient. A mile walk tires them. A five mile walk is a feat to brag of.

Nature never intended this. A woman should be able to tramp ten miles and enjoy every step of it. Said a little woman to me after a brisk two mile walk, "Oh, why didn't I learn to walk before! I used to be troubled with backache and headache. Since I have walked systematically out of doors every day, no matter what the weather, I have had almost no trouble at all with back or head. I never felt so well in my life."

Walk a mile or two at least every day. Walk briskly. Swing the arms. Take a good stride and learn to tread squarely on heel and toe. Every muscle in the body will respond. Every vital organ will be benefited. The lungs will expand and with increase of capacity for ozone comes better and richer blood. Begin gradually, increasing your distance as you feel capable. Your daily exercise will soon become one of the greatest pleasures of the day's routine. You will keep in better physical and mental tone. Try it.

FRUIT DRESSING FOR SHOES.

Many persons find they are out of

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Fortifications Erected and 1 teries Mounted.

A despatch from London says: Efforts of a far-reaching character have been set on foot to fortify metropolis against a possible attack in case of war, from which, judging from statements made on Wednesday night, it has hitherto been quite adequately protected. An announcement to the effect that the extensive buildings have been completely Woldingham, Surrey, eleven n south of London, for use as a bilization centre, in the scheme the defence of London, reveals the first time the existence of important War Office operations. It stated that when Lord Roberts took over his post of commander in chief of the British army he personally investigated the defences of London and found them to be very imperfect. Since then powerful batteries have been mounted on elevated commanding the principal roads between London and the south coast. New fortifications are being rapidly constructed along the banks of the Thames, and Woldingham has fitted up as a centre for mobilization.

HIGH TRIBUTE.

Foreigner's Opinion of the Concentration Camps.

The London Times' Paris despatch says Dr. Loir of the Pasteur Institute, who has gone to Rhodesia to deal with the outbreak of hydrobia there, writes a letter to Temps, describing his journey, which he refers to as a concentration camp which he visited, and which says enabled the Boers to pro resistance. Dr. Loir says he and his fellow passengers their opinion of the concentration camps, and Frenchman from Johannesburg, Dutch lady, and a Boer all said reported cruelties which excited Europe during the South African war never had any existence. Dr. Loir saw one camp which was like a hospital. The huts were very clean and looked better than the slight, dingy buildings occupied by the British guarding Bulawayo.

ACCEPTS CONDITIONS.

Argentina Cattle to Be Imported to Britain at Once.

A despatch from London says: The President of the Argentine Republic has sent a telegram, in which he accepts the conditions named by Right Hon. Robert William Hann president of the Board of Agriculture, under which Argentine cattle may be imported in England. The conditions are that Argentina adopt the British Diseases of Animals Act, inspect her own flocks, prohibit the moving of infected animals from the districts in which are located. It is expected that will result in the importation of cattle from Argentina within a few months, and that it will materially affect the importations from the United States and Canada.

GERMAN IRON TRADE.

Consumption Has Fallen Fully Per Cent.

A despatch from Berlin says: The efforts of the coal and iron industries to augment exports in order to counterbalance the weakness of the home markets have been largely successful, but the rates have so reduced as to involve a loss to producers. The consumption of iron per head of the population has fallen 20 per cent.

renewing when most needed. But happen to have an orange or a, your difficulty is quickly solved. The best dressing for black is orange juice. Take a quarter of an orange, and thoroughly all over the shoe to be cleaned, and allow it to then brush briskly with a brush until it shines like a look-
 The most convenient dressing for all shoes is the inside of a banana. This is rubbed well and even over the shoe, and removes all dirt as well as gives a fine shine which last is brought out by a flannel cloth for wiping dry, another clean flannel for polish. A slice of lemon is also used. A shoe is very much dis-
 nt leather must never be polished with anything oil. A little apple juice added with oil or vaseline is the best. It is necessary to clean them all dirt with a wet sponge before applying the oil and apple juice. Then be rubbed dry with a cloth, and if a high polish is desired use a chamois or old kid to bring out the lustre.

QUID SILVER POLISH.
 brighten silverware at a minimum expenditure of time and labor, use yourself with a bottle of ammonia, and a bottle of oil, and a few worth each of whiting and pul-
 borax. Add two tablespoons of these ingredients to two water. Mix in a dishpan and the stove. Put in as many and spoons as the liquid will and let them boil a few mo-
 If polished frequently, they require very little boiling. Re- from the liquid and rub till with a piece of soft cotton flannel. Pieces that are badly discolored require longer boiling. All ver in daily use in a family of persons may be cleaned weekly than half an hour, and as the re may be used several times, be found less expensive than average silver polish. Keep the re closely covered in a glass ar. We would not recommend or oxidized silver. It is pos- that the ammonia might affect lor.

SKIN BLEMISHES.
 h the face in very salty sweat every night, and let it dry it wiping. A mixture made of half tablespoon milk and one on salt applied to the most ate blemishes of the skin will it almost like magic. This y is prescribed by one of the famous skin authorities in Eng- and it is said that the use of and salt is half the secret of nglish woman's smooth, beau-
 n laying oilcloth if a light coat nish is given to its surface and ear renewed, the bright colors oilcloth will be retained, and also greatly aid in its preser-.

DEFENCE OF LONDON.
 fications Erected and Bat- teries Mounted.
 despatch from London says :— s of a far-reaching character been set on foot to fortify the polis against a possible attack e of war, from which, judging statements made on Wednesday it has hitherto been quite in- ately protected. An announce- to the effect that the exten- uidings have been completed at ngham, Surrey, eleven miles of London, for use as a mo-

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Wheat — The market is higher for both winter and spring wheat. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 70c east and middle freights. Goose is steady at 65c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 67c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is higher at 86c to 86c for No. 1 hard and 84c to 85c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit. Flour—The market is firmer at \$2.70 for cars of Ontario 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.10 for cars of Hungarian patents, and \$3.90 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is firmer at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$14 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$19 to \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Duckwheat—Is steady at 52c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 49c for No. 2 east and 48c middle freights.

Corn—Is firmer at 59c for old Canada yellow and 46c for new Canada west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 64c for cars of old No. 3 yellow and at 56c for new on the track here.

Oats—Are in fair demand and steady at 32c to 32c for No. 2 white east and 31c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4 for cars of bags and \$4.10 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 72c for choice No. 2 east or middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

There is no change in quotations for hog product and all lines are reported firm. The outward movement is heavy, and there is little or no accumulation of stocks. Car lots of dressed hogs are offering rather freely, but the demand is only moderate, packers desiring warm weather before taking on heavy shipments. Prices are unchanged at \$7.40 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$23 to \$23.50; heavy mess, \$22.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11 to 11c; hams, 13 to 14c; rolls, 11 to 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 10c, tubs 11c, pails 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is steady, with an active demand both in dairy and creamery. The best qualities are in keen demand and prices for these grades are firm. There is no change in quotations.

Creamery, prints, 20c to 21c do solids, fresh made, 19c to 20c Dairy tubs and pails, choice, 16c to 17c do medium, 14c to 15c do common, 12c to 12c do pound rolls, 17c to 19c do large rolls, 16c to 17c

Cheese—The tone of the market is firm, and dealers find that high prices are asked at the sources of supply. Quotations are unchanged at 12c for large and 12c for

Light stock bulls, cwt....	2.25	8.00
Milch cows.....	30.00	50.00
Hogs, best.....	6.12	
do light.....	5.87	
Sheep, Export, cwt....	8.25	8.50
Bucks.....	2.50	2.75
Culls, each.....	2.50	3.00
Lambs.....	8.50	8.85
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00
Common rough cows and bulls.....	2.50	2.75

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 hard, 81c; winter strong; No. 2 red, 79c to 80c. Corn—Nominal; No. 2 yellow, 64c; No. 3 do., 63c; No. 2 corn, 62c; No. 3 do, 61c. Oats—Stronger; No. 3 white, 34c to 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 do, 32c. Barley—48c to 68c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 55c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS

London, Nov. 25.—Mark Lane Miller market, wheat, foreign firm and rather dearer; English, the same. Corn—American, nothing doing; Danubian strong at an advance of 3d. Flour—American somewhat firmer and English steady.

THE COAL MINE STRIKE.

Miners and Owners Decide on Basis of Agreement.

A Scranton, Pa., despatch says :— The mine workers, through their representatives, have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the anthracite coal strike commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis, and negotiating, it is expected, will be at once entered upon, with a reasonable hope of settlement with the aid of the arbitrators. The rough proposition which is to form the basis of negotiations is a ten per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hour day, and trade agreements between the miners and the company by whom they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of weighing of coal by the legal ton. While both sides have expressed a willingness to settle their differences among themselves, it is not to be construed that it carries with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. They are mentioned only as a basis, it is understood, from which a settlement is to be effected. It is possible that the foundation already laid can be wrecked by either party holding out too strongly against some question and thus leave the whole matter in the hands of the commissioners, who in the meantime will act as a sort of board of conciliation, rather than as a board of arbitration.

5,000 NATIVES KILLED.

Loss of Life in Guatemala Caused by Volcano.

A despatch from San Francisco says :—W. J. Campbell, who has just arrived from Guatemala, brings additional details of the damage caused by the recent volcanic disturbance. He said :—"There is no clear idea yet of the loss of life resulting from the eruption of Santa Maria, but I believe that 5,000 natives have been killed. There was some talk at San Jose, too, of some refugees having been waylaid by robbers, but I saw no instance of this. I took the first means of getting back to this country, having been impoverished. At San Jose it was said President Cabrera was trying to suppress the news, but evidence of ruin was apparent to everybody. "Some of the coffee fincas that have been nearly ruined were worth

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Minnedosa, Manitoba, is to be lighted by electricity.

The Chinese subscribed very liberally to the Vancouver hospital fund. Morton McNutt, of Halifax, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for attempting to murder his wife.

There is a probability that Fort William and Winnipeg may be connected by telephone before long.

Superintendent. Keeley has completed the laying of the new cable between the Magdalen Islands and Anticosti.

The Ontario Government have arranged for the construction of a railway between Lakes Nepigon and Superior.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says there must be an increase of freight rates to make up for the increased cost of labor.

Hon. M. E. Bernier proposes establishing teaching the metric system of weights and measures in the Public schools of the Dominion.

A machine has been installed at the Ottawa post office, operated by electricity, which has a capacity for stamping 45,000 letters per hour.

Look Deu, a Chinese tailor and lessee of the Chinese theatre at Victoria, B.C., had his head split open with a hatchet and was robbed of \$100.

A petition signed by 28,000 citizens asks that the wages of the Montreal fire brigade be raised. They now receive \$1.37 to \$1.64 per day.

The city of St. John, N.B., will erect one of the finest examples of native stone work in the Lower Provinces on next Victoria Day, in the form of a monument to the memory of the heroes who fell in South Africa.

FOREIGN.

Electric lighting will shortly be introduced on the Ceylon railways.

It is estimated that there are now over 150,000 unemployed in Austria at present.

Seven out of every eight loaves of bread eaten in London are made from foreign wheat.

Glasgow engineers have secured the contract for building 30 locomotives for the Japanese railways.

Cholera is committing terrible ravages in the Philippines, 1,000 cases occurring daily in some towns.

The British Museum Library is increasing at the rate of more than 100 volumes a day.

The Kurzk-Zarkoff Railway in Russia is advertising a special car for honeymooners, furnished in the latest Parisian style.

Because Miss Celia Ettleson, of New York was summonsed for unduly beating a scholar in her class, she committed suicide.

Dense clouds of smoke and showers of red-hot stones are now being thrown up by the Mexican volcano Colima.

With the advent of cold weather the condition of a large section of the German working class has become critical.

Nothing whatever has been officially settled in connection with the King's visit to Ireland, says the Dublin Express.

The Duke of Marlborough has resigned the office of Paymaster-General, and has been succeeded by Sir Savile Crossley, M.P.

The British Board of Agriculture's terms under which Argentine cattle

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Batteries Erected and Batteries Mounted.

Despatch from London says:—s of a far-reaching character been set on foot to fortify the polis against a possible attack of war, from which, judging statements made on Wednesday it has hitherto been quite inately protected. An announce- to the effect that the exten- uildings have been completed at igham, Surrey, eleven miles of London, for use as a mo- ion centre, in the scheme for fence of London, reveals for st time the existence of in- it War Office operations. It is that when Lord Roberts took his post of commander in chief British army he personally in- ated the defences of London, found them to be very imper- Since then powerful batteries been mounted on elevations anding the principal roads be- London and the south coast. ortifications are being rapidly uted along the banks of the es, and Woldingham has been up as a centre for mobiliza-

HIGH TRIBUTE.

gnier's Opinion of the Con- centration Camps.

London Times' Paris despatch Dr. Loir of the Pasteur Insti- who has gone to Rhodesia to rith the outbreak of hydropho- here, writes a letter to the s, describing his journey, in he refers to a concentration which he visited, and which he enabled the Boers to prolong ance. Dr. Loir says he asked flow passengers their opin- e concentration camps, and a hman from Johanne-burg, a lady, and a Boer all said the ed cruelties which excited all e during the South African ever had any existence. Dr. saw one camp which was built hospital. The huts seemed ean and looked better than light, dingy buildings occupied e British guarding Bulawayo.

ACCEPTS CONDITIONS.

atina Cattle to Be Imported to Britain at Once.

Despatch from London says:—resident of the Argentine Re- has sent a telegram, in which epts the conditions named by Hon. Robert William Hambury out of the Board of Agricul- under which Argentine cattle be imported in England. The ions are that Argentina shall the British Diseases of Ani- Act, inspect her own flocks, and bit the moving of infected ani- from the districts in which they eated. It is expected that this result in the importation of from Argentina within three is, and that it will materially the importations from the 1 States and Canada.

HERMAN IRON TRADE.

umption Has Fallen Fully 20 Per Cent.

Despatch from Berlin says:—fforts of the coal and iron syn- s to augment exports in order unterbalance the weakness in ome markets have been largely sful, but the rates have been duced as to involve a loss to cers. The consumption of iron ad of the population has fallen r cent.

Butter.—The market is steady, with an active demand both in dairy and creamery. The best qualities are in keen demand and prices for these grades are firm. There is no change in quotations.
Creamery, prints.....20½c to 21c
do solids, fresh made.....19c to 20c
Dairy tubs and pails,
choice.....16c to 17c
do medium.....14c to 15c
do common.....12c to 12½c
do pound rolls.....17c to 19c
do large rolls.....16c to 17c

Cheese.—The tone of the market is firm, and dealers find that high prices are asked at the sources of supply. Quotations are unchanged at 12½c for large and 12½c for twins, job lots.

Eggs.—The warm weather has its effect in increasing offerings, but the demand is well maintained and the movement is active. Strictly fresh-gathered are selling at 19c to 20c, and seconds at 14c to 15c. Lined are steady at 17c to 18c.

Potatoes.—Car lots are coming forward freely, and the market is steady. One car of rather inferior stock sold to-day at 77c per bag on track here, but the current quotations are 80c to 85c. Potatoes out of store are unchanged at 90c to \$1 per bag.

Poultry.—The same conditions as to weather apply to poultry and the market is rather weak. The receipts are liberal, and shading of prices is necessary to induce a clearance. Prices are unchanged at 10c to 11½c per pound for turkeys, 6½c to 7½c per pound for geese, 60c to 80c per pair for ducks, 40c to 50c per pair for old chickens, and 50c to 70c for young.

Beans.—Pea beans held a little steadier, but there was no change in prices. Choice, 1902, sold at \$2.40 per bushel.

Paled Hay.—The market is steady, with supplies heavy at outside points but receipts at this market are light, owing to the scarcity of cars. Quotations are unchanged at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton for car lots of No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw.—Supply small and market steady. Prices are unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Receipts at the Cattle Market to-day were 69 loads, with 1,144 head of cattle, 1,117 sheep and lambs, 1,363 hogs, and 20 calves. Trade was fair all round, prices steady, and everything pretty well sold out. There were a few good loads of extra quality cattle, but a good many small cattle were offering, for which the demand was not active. Export is in fair demand at \$4.50 to \$5. In a few cases picked export from export lots fetched a little higher.

Picked butcher cattle fetched \$4.35 to \$4.60; export butchers, \$4.65 to \$4.80, weighing from 1,100 to 1,175 pounds. Fair to good butchers' loads, \$3.65 to \$4; common butchers', \$2.75 to \$3.40. Good feeders of all kinds seem to be in fair demand; steers from \$3.75 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; light stockers, \$2 to \$2.50. Lambs firmer at \$3.25 to \$3.85; sheep firmer at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Hogs steady at \$6.12½ for best, \$5.87½ for light.

Feeders, steers, 1,050 lbs.....\$3.75 \$4.25
do bulls, 1,300 lbs.....2.75 3.25
Export, heavy.....4.50 5.10
Export cattle, light.....4.00 4.85
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.....4.00 4.00
do light.....3.00 3.25
Feeders, light, 800 lbs.....3.25 3.50
and upwards.....2.00 2.75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.....3.80 4.00
do 900 lbs.....4.00 4.40
Butchers' cattle, choice.....3.50 3.60
do medium.....4.35 4.65
do picked.....3.25 3.50
do bulls.....3.25 3.50

caused by the recent volcanic disturbance. He said:—“There is no clear idea yet of the loss of life resulting from the eruption of Santa Maria, but I believe that 5,000 natives have been killed. There was some talk at San Jose, too, of some refugees having been waylaid by robbers, but I saw no instance of this. I took the first means of getting back to this country, having been impoverished. At San Jose it was said President Cabrera was trying to suppress the news, but evidence of ruin was apparent to everybody.”

“Some of the coffee fincas that have been nearly ruined were worth more than \$1,000,000. The plantation of Albert James, which was wiped out, had machinery upon it worth \$300,000, all of which is destroyed. Some months ago James refused an offer of \$1,500,000. Adolfo Meyer's finca, worth \$75,000 in gold, was ruined. Both of these places lay from twenty to forty miles west of the volcano.”

KIMBERLEY MINES.

DeBeers Company's Profits for the Year \$10,500,000.

A despatch from Kimberley says:—The DeBeers mines netted a profit for the year ending June 30 of £2,167,709. The directors' report, which was read at a meeting of the company to-day, showed that the output of diamonds realized £4,687,194, and that the expenditures were £2,524,485. The reserve fund exceeds £1,500,000. The company's interests outside the diamond field include what the chairman predicted would be one of the best explosive factories in the world, which is being built at False Bay. He said he hoped the company would supply the Rand miners with explosives. The fruit farms of the company in Western Cape Colony are being developed under California experts.

COLD IN BRITAIN.

Number of Applications for Charity Increasing.

A despatch from London says:—The continuance of cold weather in Great Britain although it is not yet extremely severe, has already brought distress in many cities. The depression in many trades is causing lack of employment, and the number of persons out of work is considerably above the average. The Salvation Army Labor Bureau in Whitechapel reports that the daily applicants for work, chiefly mechanics and laborers, average 120. The normal number of applications in November is from 70 to 80. The outlook is exercising charity organizations, which fear that there will be much distress during the coming winter. Two thousand persons, principally shoemakers, are out of work in Leicester; 5,000 persons are idle in Newcastle, and a similar condition of affairs prevails elsewhere.

DRY DOCK FOR MONTREAL.

Government Is In Favor of Its Construction.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Lionel Clark, of the English firm of Clark and Stanfield, who have built some of the largest dry-docks in the world, was in the city on Wednesday, and had a conference with Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He subsequently left for Ottawa where he will meet other members of the Government. The Minister of Marine is in favor of the construction of a dry-dock at Montreal, and it is understood that Mr. Clark's object is to lay plans for such a scheme before the Govern-

Dense clouds of smoke and showers of red-hot stones are now being thrown up by the Mexican volcano Colima.

With the advent of cold weather the condition of a large section of the German working class has become critical.

Nothing whatever has been officially settled in connection with the King's visit to Ireland, says the Dublin Express.

The Duke of Marlborough has resigned the office of Paymaster-General, and has been succeeded by Sir Savile Crossley, M.P.

The British Board of Agriculture's terms under which Argentine cattle may be imported in England, have been accepted by the republic.

Shoes made in the United States are now sold in England at prices which cannot be met either at Leicester or Northampton.

Six hundred Austrians who emigrated to the United States, hoping to obtain immediate work, have returned disgusted.

The India Office announces that there has again been good general rainfall in Southern India and in the Central Provinces.

The King has become the patron of the Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

“Dig Ben” at Westminster is to be wound by an electric motor. The winding-up at present occupies two men three hours twice a week.

Leon Godefroy, of Paris, France, who had a celluloid nose, built by a physician where his own had been, set it afire while lighting a cigaret, and his face was badly burned.

Scotch lassies dressed in tartan costumes will act as waitresses at a number of refreshment depots to be opened in London, where oatmeal is the principal feature of the menu.

The consumption of iron per head of the population of Germany has fallen 20 per cent. in spite of all the efforts of the syndicates to counter-balance the weakness in the home market.

A handsome woman thief, disguised as a male medical student has played havoc with the hearts of various impressionable young ladies in Berlin, and incidentally plundered their parents.

There is at the works of Alexander Macdonald & Co., Aberdeen, a handsome monument, which has been subscribed for by the army in India and others in memory of General Sir William Lockhart.

BIG DEAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Stock Company to Take Over Gibson Properties.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—The record financial transaction for this Province has just been put through. A company capitalized at \$6,000,000 has taken over the Gibson properties, which include the Canada Eastern Railway, 130 miles, the cotton mill at Marysville, the whole town of Marysville, comprising about two hundred dwelling houses, three churches, two hotels, a public hall, and various shops, a brick yard, also the lumber mills at Marysville, the largest in the Province, with a lumber mill and grist mill at Blackville, and about 200,000 acres of freehold timber lands.

THIRTY WORKMEN DROWNED.

Steamer Sinks, and Darkness Hinders Rescue.

A despatch from Vienna says:—A Danube steamer crowded with workmen, sank off Orsova (a frontier town of Servia, on the island of the Danube), on Thursday evening. Thirty of those who were on board were drowned. Owing to the darkness the boats from the shore were only able to rescue five persons.

The Power of Persuasion

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER XV.

Before many days had elapsed it became apparent that a new reign had begun at Ravensmere. Sir Raoul was charmed and delighted; he never wearied of praising Lady Caraven, and telling her what a noble work she was doing. A wonderful change was coming over the earl. Not that he was beginning even in the least to love his wife—that idea had not yet occurred to him; but he was beginning to treat her with great respect, to recognize the fact that she was a high-souled woman. It was of her mind he thought; her personal charms, great as they were, had not as yet impressed him. He had started with the conviction that his wife was a dark-eyed, unformed schoolgirl, and he had not as yet made the discovery that she was a beautiful woman; but her mind impressed him—her calm patience, and lofty standard of thought and action, her purity, her intense desire to do her duty, had all surprised and then pleased him. He wondered that he had been blind to these qualities for so long, but he consoled himself by thinking that they were only just developed, and perhaps never—such was the observant power of the man—would have been developed but for the circumstances in which she was placed. He never dreamed of loving her—he had started with the idea that he did not love her and never should. He was a man slow to change his ideas.

Lady Caraven lost no time when her husband had once given her permission to act. He affected to laugh and feel amused at her zeal and enthusiasm—in reality it shamed him. He asked her what her first reform was to be; and she told him all the laborers' cottages were to be pulled down, and fresh houses built for them—houses where the first laws of health could be regarded. She wanted good fresh air, dry walls, pure water, plenty of room. She did not rest until the workmen were busy in removing what she called the "fever acres."

She was to have it all her own way, yet she showed the sweetest submission to her husband. When the architect and builder waited upon her with plans for the model cottages, she took them at once to him. He looked up laughingly.

"You pay me a compliment, Hildred," he said; but it is your affair entirely, not mine."

"I shall find no pleasure in it unless I have your approval," she replied. "I am your head steward, not your guide. Look over these with me."

They sat down side by side, and Lord Caraven positively forgot all about the plans in his wonder at his wife. How bright her face grew as she dwelt upon the advantages of the pretty houses!

They discussed them in full detail, and that conversation had something so interesting, so piquant in it, that the earl was deeply interested.

"Thank you," said Hildred, looking up with a charming smile—"I am grateful to you for relieving me in my perplexity."

"The pleasure has been all on my side," he answered, and that was the most gallant speech that the earl

improvement of the estate, the building of model cottages, the education of the young, the relief of the aged and distressed. With a thoughtful look in his blue eyes the earl would sometimes say to his wife:

"I cannot imagine why I thought all this so tiresome before, or what gives me so much pleasure to do it now."

No one was more gratified than Sir Raoul. He exulted in the fact that his predictions were fulfilled.

"I always thought a good woman's influence boundless," he said; "now I am sure of it."

But he was not misled; he saw exactly how things were—that the earl had started with the conviction that his wife was an unformed girl, and that, though believing her now to be a very clever woman, he still retained much of his early impression. Lord Caraven accepted the fact that he did not love her with a lover's love, and that their marriage was a fatal mistake into which his own folly had led him—and he had not changed his opinion; he absolutely never thought of love with reference to her. They were good friends, with one common interest—that was all.

But with Hildred it was not quite the same thing. She had once loved him; and now, as his better nature appeared, she began to care for him again. Not that she ever betrayed such a feeling to him. She was kind, affectionate, patient; she devoted herself to his service; but no word indicating a warmer feeling than friendship ever escaped her lips. She did not even own to herself or know she was beginning to love him.

It was impossible to help it. There was something very lovable about the careless, debonaire man; his very faults had a kind of charm, because he owned them so frankly; his handsome face would have been a passport to any woman's heart; moreover, he was so earnest in his endeavor to do better, so truly sorry for the ill-spent, miserable past, so anxious not to relapse into bad habits. She could not help loving him. She found herself always thinking of him, always trying to find out what would please him, always studying him; there was hardly a moment in the day in which her thoughts did not dwell on him. When he called her by name, her heart thrilled with pleasure; when he praised her, even ever so faintly, it seemed to her that earth held no higher joy; if he asked her to do anything, she knew no rest nor peace until it was done.

One day, after luncheon, when some visitors were staying with them, the conversation turned on a certain Lady Hamilton, who had just returned, a widow, from India. "Lady Hamilton was one of your early loves, Ulric, was she not?" said Sir Raoul, laughingly.

"I suppose so," replied the earl, carelessly. "I had a great many early loves, if one may believe all the stories told. Do you know what my own opinion is?"

"No," answered Sir Raoul, "I do not."

"I do not believe that I have ever loved at all—that is, using the word 'love' in its best and highest sense."

"I do not fear for you," said Sir Raoul. "You will never go very far wrong, Hildred."

There was a half-scared expression on her beautiful face.

"I do hope," she rejoined, "that I shall never be tried. Jealousy has done some strange things. It is as bitter as death, and as cruel as the grave. I may comfort myself, though," she added, with a bitter laugh; "there cannot be jealousy without love, and I have none to give and none to receive."

(To Be Continued).

TUMBLING INTO FORTUNE.

Woman Rag Picker Becomes Heiress by Death of Cousin.

It is doubtful if a fortune ever tumbled into the lap of a person less likely to use it to advantage than the \$300,000 which the United States Supreme Court recently awarded to 65-year-old Hannah Callaghan, of Cork, as her share in the estate of her cousin, John Sullivan, who died in Seattle, Wash.

Wrinkled, haggard, with a narrow, pointed nose, thin lips, a bitter tongue and an aggressive disposition, the woman who has just inherited \$300,000 earned her living until a few years ago as a rag picker. For years she has made her home in a squaid little room in a narrow alley appropriately named Crone's Lane, in Cork's worst slum. She began life as a crochet worker, and once earned as much as \$5 a week. Then she got to be a scrub woman and made less, and of late years she has collected bones, sold fruit, and generally lived from hand to mouth. She has been somewhat partial to gin. When the news reached Hannah Callaghan the other day that she had inherited half of John Sullivan's fortune—Edward Corcoran, a poor Dublin artisan got the other half—the old woman was so bewildered that she could hardly realize what it meant to her. She heard that her cousin had died intestate, but had thought so little of her own chances of getting a share of his estate that when American lawyers came to her several months ago and offered to push her claim she made no trouble over signing an agreement that they should take HALF OF THE SUM

they succeeded in getting awarded to her. This does not mean, however, that the old woman was fleeced by her American attorneys. For six months they have worked like beavers to get her inheritance, and the endless trouble they took and the ingenuity they manifested certainly entitle them to a pretty sizable fee if not as large a one as they have gained. Since Hannah Callaghan became an heiress a clergyman in her neighborhood has been looking after her to see that no one takes advantage of her. The precaution is necessary, for the old Irish woman, who hasn't yet decided to leave the dirty little room in which she has lived for so long, is being harried by people who have suddenly discovered themselves to be "relatives" of hers, disinterested souls, who would be willing to assist her to invest her money as well as gallant suitors who love her for herself alone. John Sullivan, the builder of the fortune, which Corcoran and Hannah Callaghan have inherited, was born in the same Cork slum in which the old rag and bone picker has lived so long. He became a sailor and finally was shipwrecked on the coast of the State of Washington. He built himself a cabin and afterward a second one, which he rented to a man who happened along. Finally he had a whole village of shanties, which he owned, but just as it was beginning to bring him in a little something in the way of rent the whole

THE MICROSCOPE'S VALUE

MANY MURDERS REVEALED BY ITS POWER.

When Criminals Have Brought to Book by Means of the Glass.

The arrest, trial, and execution of Jim McConnell on the Yukon recently, establishes another and together novel record in the annals of forensic microscopy.

A miner had been found slain to death at a new camp lying between Porcupine Creek and the Black River. There were abundant and evident signs that he had labored for his life, but there was, far as the unaided eye could discern, absolutely no clue to the identity of his cowardly assassin. Presently a young English medico joined the group round the body. One glancing at the clenched hands of the victim then he whipped out a lancet, carefully scraped out from under finger-nails every particle of foreign matter. It formed a little heap, so big as a coffee berry, on a sheet of white notepaper. Peering critically at it for a few moments, the others watched him wonder if he next chipped from an adjacent glacier several fragments of clear transparent ice. Two of these proceeded to fashion into lenses the simple yet effective device melting the surface with his ore and polishing and rounding it into the required convexity with a pocket handkerchief. Finally he knocked the bottom out of a pill-box, fixed it in his completed handiwork; and behold a microscope—crude, of comparatively low power, but amply

SUFFICIENT FOR HIS PURPOSE.

Sifting under it the tiny heap of debris on the notepaper, he found amongst other foreign matter, three minute woollen fibres of red color. There were only five in camp who habitually affected shirts, and these were promptly placed under arrest. Four of them, however, were able to almost indistinctly prove satisfactory alibi. The fifth, Jim McConnell, a knacker-sharper, and suspected slaver, was not so fortunate.

Soon corroborative evidence of guilt was forthcoming. A quantity of gold dust was discovered under the floor of his cabin although he was known to have hard up for months prior to the day of the murder. And, in the end, he was found guilty and hanging confessing his crime with almost last breath.

One need not, however, go so far away as Alaska in order to find instances of the marvellous assistance the microscope is able to render on occasion in the detection of crime. But for its aid, Thomas Orr, who murdered Police Constable C. at Dalston, England, on the night of December 1st, 1882, would not have been brought to justice, one more would have been added to the long list of London's

MURDER MYSTERIES.

Corrook was a professional glazier, and an unusually daring and cunning one at that. By following a legitimate trade, lived, to all appearances, a respectable and praiseworthy life. At night he transformed himself into something worse than a dangerous beast, prowling abroad to prey on society at large, and carrying with him always a heavy calibre revolver with which to effectually silence one who should dare to interfere with him.

They sat down side by side, and Lord Caraven positively forgot all about the plans in his wonder at his wife. How bright her face grew as she dwelt upon the advantages of the pretty houses!

They discussed them in full detail, and that conversation had something so interesting, so piquant in it, that the earl was deeply interested.

"Thank you," said Hildred, looking up with a charming smile — "I am grateful to you for relieving me in my perplexity."

"The pleasure has been all on my side," he answered, and that was the most gallant speech that the earl had yet made to his wife.

The difference to him was plainly to be seen. Men who had gamed and betted with him, who had won his money and paid him in flattery, shrank from him, seeing that their hour was over. They sneered at him, and said something to each other about petticoat government. But one day, when Lord Caraven had refused a heavy wager at billiards, some one remarked that Lady Caraven had taught him better ways. He looked up with a frank laugh.

"My wife!" he said. "Oh, no! She had nothing to do with it," and he honestly believed what he said.

Her influence had been so wisely directed, so sparingly used, that he could not trace it; and he thought that he alone had aroused himself from his long trance of indolence. No woman on earth could have won a greater victory.

"I am so glad I have been patient," she said to herself. "I am glad I chose the higher and nobler part, instead of the weaker one of running away."

So time passed on, and the beautiful summer days were filled with schemes and plans for the benefit of others.

They had seen nothing of John Blantyre since his abrupt dismissal. The earl had been told that he had left Mere Cottage, but that he was living at Court Raven. That piece of intelligence did not trouble him; the unjust steward was part and parcel of the past — a past he was beginning to think of with regret. Nevertheless, John Blantyre lived only for his revenge.

Autumn came with its golden wheat, its ripe fruit, its gorgeous beauty of coloring. The spirit of improvement was at work at Ravensmere; already the obnoxious cottages had disappeared, and in their places clean, healthy, well-drained dwelling houses were springing up. Lady Caraven worked hard, allowing herself little rest, and the earl was filled with wonder at her systematic method.

"You ought to have been a man and a lawyer, Hildred," he said to her one day.

"I would rather be a woman, and a countess," she replied, with a happy laugh.

The first thing that she had done was to make a list of every laborer and dependent on the estate, his name, condition, income, the number of his children, how they lived, and where they were educated, so that there was not one a stranger to her. The earl looked admiringly at it.

"Do you really mean to say, Hildred, that all these people are dependent on me—that more or less I have an interest in all of them?"

"I do mean it," replied his wife, earnestly, "and there seems to be something noble to me in the idea that one man has it in his power to benefit so many others."

"That is from your side of the question," said the earl; but he thought more seriously than he spoke.

They worked together. She made their duties so pleasant to him that he would not for the world have renounced them. Husband and wife became, as the earl said, good companions, good friends. They had many interests now in common—the

them, the conversation turned on a certain Lady Hamilton, who had just returned, a widow, from India.

"Lady Hamilton was one of your early loves, Ulric, was she not?" said Sir Raoul, laughingly.

"I suppose so," replied the earl, carelessly. "I had a great many early loves, if one may believe all the stories told. Do you know what my own opinion is?"

"No," answered Sir Raoul, "I do not."

"I do not believe that I have ever loved at all—that is, using the word 'love' in its best and highest sense."

"Then it is for want of appreciation," said Sir Raoul, curtly.

Neither of them knew that Hildred had overheard the few chance words, but they had pierced her heart as with a two-edged sword.

He had never loved anyone! She was his wife; he had never loved her, and she had been fancying that his manner had changed—that he was in some fashion growing fond of her. How woefully mistaken she was! Her face burned as she thought of those early loves of his. Who were they? How much had he cared for them? Had he whispered sweet words into willing ears? Had he who had never once kissed her kissed the fair faces of those early loves? Her heart beat fast as she thought of it. Then she called herself to account. Was she—an unloved, neglected wife—jealous of the fleeting loves of an hour? She was startled when she found that the pretty ivory paper knife she had been holding in her hands was broken.

"What has come over me?" she asked herself.

He had never loved anyone. Would he live his life without love? And, if he loved any one, would it be her?

"It is a terrible thing that we have done," she said to herself—"married without love. Ah, me! if ever a girl as young and ignorant as I was comes to me and asks the same question that I asked my father, I shall say to her, 'Marry without money, without position, without worldly prospects, if you will; but rather die than marry without love!'"

Sir Raoul was more deeply versed in human nature, and he saw that the compass was beginning to love her husband with a passionate love. He did not know whether to be pleased or sorry—whether her love would ever be returned. Yet he could not feel surprised.

"He owes everything to her," thought Sir Raoul; "yet the last thought that would ever enter his mind would be to love her."

Sir Raoul also saw another thing, and that was that, despite her noble character, her great virtues, her heroism, her patience, her devotion to one idea, she had one fault, and that was jealousy. Sir Raoul had noticed it in little things, and once he laughingly told her of it.

"You are jealous, Hildred," he said; "there is one weed among beautiful flowers—you are jealous."

She stood quite still for a few moments after he had spoken, and then she looked up at him thoughtfully.

"You are right," she said; "but I had not thought of it before—I have not been tried. I have had no special temptation. No one has ever made me jealous, because, I suppose, no one has ever loved me very much; but I have capability in me."

"To be sure you have—all dark-eyed women with Southern faces like yours have a touch of jealousy," remarked Sir Raoul. "How grave you look concerning it, Hildred."

"I am thinking gravely," she replied. "I am saying to myself that I hope and trust and pray I shall never have anything to be really jealous about. I feel—well, I do not know how to express myself clearly, but I believe that I could be madly jealous, and then, if I were, I could do great wrong."

money as well as gallant suitors who love her for herself alone. John Sullivan, the builder of the fortune, which Corcoran and Hannah Callaghan have inherited, was born in the same Cork slum in which the old rag and bone picker has lived so long. He became a sailor and finally was shipwrecked on the coast of the State of Washington. He built himself a cabin and afterward a second one, which he rented to a man who happened along. Finally he had a whole village of shanties, which he owned, but just as it was beginning to bring him in a little something in the way of rent the whole settlement burned down. Sullivan still owned the land, however, and he rebuilt upon it, and eventually, as one of the founders of Seattle, grew rich.

RIVER GODS IN CHINA.

Superstitions of the Boatmen Who Ply on the Rivers.

Perhaps no superstition or ancient belief of the Chinese has greater influence among them than their faith that the regime of the rivers is controlled by deities. All the hundreds of thousands of boatmen who live on the rivers firmly believe that the trees and rocks on the river banks and the rivers themselves are peopled by spirits, some good and some evil.

They believe these gods are sleepless, sometimes rendering assistance to good boatmen who weary not in appealing to them for aid, but often also sending adverse winds and putting rocks in the shallows to impede boats on their travels.

When a contrary wind is blowing and the boatmen are unable to make progress against it they stop work altogether and offer up a kind of prayer to the river god to send them a favorable breeze. When Mr. Nichols was traveling down the Han River he observed that all the boatmen suddenly grew sullen and morose when questions were asked about the progress they were making.

He insisted upon his right to talk about the distances traveled and other features of the journey, but the boatmen told him that he should keep still.

"Do you not understand," they said, "that the evil spirits are listening to every word you say?" If they understood that we are in a hurry they would put obstacles in our way from sheer malice. The only way is not to let them know what we are doing."

When the boats anchor for the night the crews make little bonfires of incense sticks to propitiate the river gods and secure their assistance for the next day's journey. The fact that their petitions are often fruitless does not weaken their faith in the river gods.

If the winds are favorable next day it is simply because the deities have deigned to hear their prayer; if the winds are contrary they have displeased the river gods somehow or other and more prayers and incense burning are requisite.

FULLY QUALIFIED.

Superintendent — "What qualifications for a teacher does that cowboy say he possesses?"

Clerk—"Why, he writes that if he can't teach the young idea how to shoot, he doesn't know a colt from a bull whip."

Mr. Kashbocks—"My money is a lot of trouble to me." Miss Waying—"They say every man ought to have some woman to share his troubles."

Her Chum—"Your heart must have gone pitty-pat when Mr. Steel-trust proposed." Penelope (confidentially!)—"Pitty-pat! It went ping-pong."

the long list of London's

MURDER MYSTERIES.

Orrock was a professional glazier, and an unusually dangle and cunning one at that. By he followed a legitimate trade, lived, to all appearances, a respectable and praiseworthy life. At he transformed himself into something worse than a dangerous beast, prowling abroad to prey society at large, and carrying him always a heavy calibre revolver with which to effectually silence one who should dare to interfere with him.

It was while he was in the act of breaking into the very chapel regularly attended every Sunday that he was surprised by the police constable whom he promised dead. Then he fled, leaving him no clue save an old cloth on the blade of which were scratched roughly some letters "that look like 'Rock.'" That was all, but it turned out it was enough; although it took two years to ferret out scientific evidence to justify the assassin's arrest. Under a powerful microscope it was seen that two other letters had preceded those mentioned at the whole presumably

FORMING THE OWNER'S NAME.

The tool was one such as used by cabinet-makers; so an informal and secret census was taken of the cabinet-makers of London. There was more than one name ended in something like "Rock," but early in the inquiry, it was ascertained that Orrock was the man who was wanted; and suspicion became certainty when, later on, an anonymous dame was discovered who actually ground that self-chisel, and had herself scratched customer's name on the steel.

"Could you swear to the man?" she was asked. The old lady peered through her spectacles, and was sure. But again the microscope brought into play, and scarcely she clapped eyes to the binoculars she spoke the word that was artisan-burglar's death warrant.

It was about sixty years ago instruments began to be constructed which, although of infinitely power in comparison with some of those now in use, were yet sufficiently good to reveal to inquiry that the blood corpuscles of birds, fishes, and reptiles, at all events were invariably oval-shaped, while those of all mammals (save only camel) were round. The result of this discovery was that when, shortly afterwards, a man named Lanyon was tried for murder, put forward then common defence that the blood stains on his clothing had been caused by his having killed chickens, expert witnesses called in behalf of the Crown were able to swear positively that the theory was utterly untenable, the stains in question having been produced by human blood, and not by that of any bird.

In another murder case, tried the same assizes, the blood was alleged to be that of a fish. This also discovered by the shape; both the culprits were found guilty and executed.

For a long time this was as anyone got. That is to say, regular professors of medical jurisprudence were all agreed that, under a properly constructed and sufficiently powerful microscope, the differences between mammalian blood and that of birds, fishes or reptiles, were quite unmistakable. But when came to distinguishing human blood from that of other mammals, it was a wide

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Research and patient experiment, however, showed eventually that

THE MICROSCOPE'S VALUE

ANY MURDERS REVEALED BY ITS POWER.

men Criminals Have Been brought to Book by Means of the Glass.

The arrest, trial, and execution of a man named McConnell on the Yukon quite recently, establishes another and altogether novel record in the annals of forensic microscopy. A miner had been found stabbed to death at a new camp lying between Porcupine Creek and the Big Rock River. There were abundant evident signs that he had fought for his life, but there was, so far as the unaided eye could discern, absolutely no clue to the identity of the cowardly assassin. Presently a young English medico joined the group round the body. One glance at the clenched hands of the victim, and he whipped out a lancet, and deftly scraped out from under the finger-nails every particle of foreign matter. It formed a little heap, not big as a coffee berry, on a sheet of white notepaper. Peering critically at it for a few moments, while the others watched him wonderingly, he next chipped from an adjacent glacier several fragments of clear, transparent ice. Two of these he succeeded in fashioning into lenses, by a simple yet effective device of polishing the surface with his breath. By polishing and rounding it off to a required convexity with a pocket pocket-knife. Finally he knocked the top out of a pill-box, fixed therein his completed handiwork; and lo! behold a microscope—crude, and comparatively low power, but yet fully EFFICIENT FOR HIS PURPOSE.

Lifting under it the tiny heap of matter on the notepaper, he found, amongst other foreign matter, two three minute woollen fibres of a red color. There were only five men in the camp who habitually affected red trousers, and these were promptly called under arrest. Four of them, however, were able to almost immediately prove satisfactory alibis. The fifth, Jim McConnell, a known d-sharper, and suspected sluicero, was not so fortunate. Soon corroborative evidence of his guilt was forthcoming. A large quantity of gold dust was found under the floor of his cabin, though he was known to have been dead up for months prior to the date of the murder. And, in the end, he was found guilty and hanged, confessing his crime with almost his last breath.

He need not, however, go so far as Alaska in order to find instances of the marvellous assistance a microscope is able to render on occasion in the detection of crime. For its aid, Thomas Orrock, a murdered Police Constable Cole, of Dalston, England, on the night of December 1st, 1882, would never have been brought to justice, and more would have been added to the long list of London's

MURDER MYSTERIES.

Orrock was a professional burglar, and an unusually dangerous cunning one at that. By day he followed a legitimate trade, and at night, to all appearances, a respectable and praiseworthy life. At night he transformed himself into something worse than a dangerous wild cat, prowling abroad to prey on the safety of large, and carrying with him always a heavy calibre revolver which he effectually silenced any who should dare to interfere with him. It was while he was in the act of

chief microscopical distinction between them, consisted in a minute difference in the size of the corpuscles. Each animal, in fact, seems to have had a special sized brand of corpuscle allotted to it originally by Nature, and from that it rarely, if ever, departs.

Nor does their size bear any relation to the size of the animal. Thus in the horse, ox, ass, cat, mouse, pig, and bat, they are nearly of equal diameter; the difference being so slight as to be only appreciable when microscopes of the very highest power are brought into requisition.

Those of the hare, the rabbit, and the dog, approach nearest in measurement to those of man. The unscrupulous defenders of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, therefore, were either exceptionally lucky, or unusually knowing, when they asserted that the blood upon the walls of the room wherein the murder was committed was that of the latter animal.

Cronin, it will be remembered, was put to death by the Clan-na-Gael as an alleged spy; and when, later on, his murderers were arrested, neither trouble nor expense was spared on either side.

Among other things the experts for the prosecution were provided with microscopes having a magnifying power of 5,000 diameters, and as the result of their experiments therewith they were able to swear that the blood in question was that of a human being and not a dog's. "The average measurement of each of some hundreds of corpuscles tested was 0.00031 of an inch," remarked one witness, "whereas had they been those of a dog, as alleged by the defence, the average should not have exceeded 0.00029 of an inch."

Needless to say, only a skilled mathematician can appreciate how well-nigh infinitesimal is the difference between these two fractions.—Pearson's Weekly.

WITHOUT ANESTHETICS.

Perhaps the Oldest Method of Almost Painless Surgery.

Dr. Steiner, a Dutch physician, recently made a curious study while traveling in Java. He chanced to stop one Sunday at Sourabaya, where the Javanese maintain a large hospital for prisoners. His notice was directed to the fact that in the treatment of such cases as necessitated an anesthetic the native physicians did not resort to a drug, but instead they were manifestly reducing their patients to a condition of stupor by compressing the carotid artery with their fingers.

The Dutch physician was so much impressed with this primitive method of rendering the patient at least partially insensible to pain that he made a careful study of it. He discovered that this method of anaesthesia, was, in all probability, in vogue among the ancients.

The very name of the carotid artery tends to confirm the belief of Dr. Steiner for it is frequently referred to as the arteria soporifera, sleep-giving artery. A name very similar to this is still applied to it in Russia. Describing the results noted in the treatment of Javanese prisoners, a writer in a Paris medical journal says:

"Under the influence of this treatment the patient was seen to grow restless; at the same time his respiration became quicker and deeper; then the head fell backward. The compression of the neck was stopped, and the patient, after keeping for some instants the same immovable attitude of a sleeping man, opened his eyes with an expression of astonishment, as if he had been rudely awakened.

"These facts appearing to be worth more careful study, the au-

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

BIG UNDERTAKINGS WHICH SAVANTS PROPOSE.

Where Migrating Birds Spend the Winter—Experiments With Salmon.

The Smithsonian Institute, which does for America the same work which the South Kensington Museum accomplishes in England, is making an attempt to solve the great problem of where migrating birds spend the winter, says London Answers. Ornithologists know but little about the subject. For instance, though we are aware that our swallows go to Africa in September, yet we do not know within several thousand miles how far south they travel. Of American emigrants still less is known. The authorities at the Smithsonian are having no fewer than a million aluminium tags made. These are to be sent to correspondents all over the country, with the request that they may be fastened to the legs of young wild birds before they are able to fly. The tags are to be marked and dated, so that when the birds are recaptured or killed it will be possible to obtain records of how far they have ranged from their birthplace. The plan is far the biggest of its kind which has ever been tried, and will, it is estimated, cost at least £15,000, and employ a staff of ten correspondence clerks for several years.

A somewhat similar experiment was tried some years ago by the British fisheries authorities. They caught and marked with dated metal tags over 10,000 salmon, with a view to seeing whether all came back into the same rivers in which they had been hatched. The experiment proved that a very large majority did so. It also afforded evidence that salmon increased in weight more rapidly than

ANY OTHER RIVER FISH.

The Royal Statistical Society is at present engaged upon a very big undertaking. For scientific reasons connected with the growth of the general weight and stature of the British nation it has long been desired to find out what the actual consumption of meat and milk is in this country. The society has undertaken the task, and is printing hundreds of thousands of circulars, which are to be sent out to farmers, butchers, and householders all over the kingdom. In these forms blanks are left for the householder to fill in the quantities of beef, mutton, veal, bacon, ham, cheese, butter, and fresh milk used by his family. Butchers are asked for the average age and weight of all the animals passing through their hands; farmers for the products and live stock on their farms. Results will take at least two years to tabulate and publish.

A most curious and very dangerous series of experiments has lately been conducted by Dr. Lindsay Johnson upon the eyes of wild animals. It has long been known that the human eye possesses a peculiar yellow spot in the center of vision, which is used in reading. This spot, known as the "macula lutea," was for long supposed to be peculiar to man. Dr. Johnson, looking one day at some monkeys in Jamrach's collection, found that they also possessed this spot. He proceeded to make a thorough examination of the eyes of all other animals he could get at. In each individual case it was necessary to darken the cage and, putting a lamp behind the animal's head, to look through the ophthalmoscope at a distance of half an inch only from the animal's eye for not less than two hours at a time.

KING AS A BUSINESS MAN

HE HAS INTRODUCED A GREAT MANY CHANGES.

Used the Pruning Knife at Balmoral and Reformed Many Things.

There is fortunately nothing in common between the King of the Belgians and the King of England. Instead of making a ridiculous pretension that his daughter should be driven from her mother's coffin because of a marriage of love with a subject, the King of England, as is known, gave his hearty consent to the marriage of his daughter with a subject. But in this respect the two monarchs can be compared—that they are both eminently the children of their times, and are both essentially in accord with the spirit of their century. The changes which the King has introduced in Balmoral and elsewhere are among the proofs of this. It is difficult (writes a London correspondent) to realize how much there was of the eighteenth century in all that surrounded the late Queen; and this state of things in many cases was a pathetic reminder of how times changed between her accession and her death. She belonged to the period when the court was still regarded as the rightful asylum of any number of people of the better class who had fallen on evil days—which again was a survival of the still earlier times, when the court was the source and fountain of nearly all forms of public employment. And when the present King came to the throne he found, accordingly, a condition of things that required the pruning knife of

THE MODERN MAN.

This is not, however, the only change in the survival of eighteenth century manners which is to be observed at court. There has been also a revolution in the manner of receiving guests. In the old court, even very distinguished visitors were treated in a fashion which only the traditions of ancient times could explain—perhaps it might even be said, extenuate. The illustrious guest who was received at dinner and treated there with the utmost distinction was allowed to leave the next morning without again seeing the gracious lady who had been his hostess. I remember General Grant was once a guest at Windsor Castle. He was then full of honors and glory, had been twice the chief ruler of his nation; and, indeed, he was going to be put forward for candidate for the office a third time. But, though General Grant got a warm reception from the Queen, he had to go away the next morning without seeing her. The Queen would have been the last person in the world to have done anything that was not the essence of politeness; but she was the slave of the traditions in which she had been brought up; and doubtless this was the etiquette prescribed.

It is reported in some of the newspapers that the King has made considerable changes in these rules, and that he performs the duty of a host more after the modern fashion and more after the manner of the modern private gentleman. Indeed, I heard Mr. Broadhurst, shortly after his visit to Sandringham, declare that the Prince of Wales, as the King then was, was far simpler than

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Apparently, too, the King does not cherish the same curiously reverential attitude towards the Stuarts which was one of the characteristics of the late Queen. "After all, I have Stuart blood in my veins," the Queen said herself on a memorable occasion. So well known was her secret love for the Stuarts that Sir

would have been added to long list of London's

MURDER MYSTERIES.

rock was a professional burglar, and an unusually dangerous cunning one at that. By day followed a legitimate trade, and at night, to all appearances, a respectable and praiseworthy life. At night transformed himself into something worse than a dangerous wild cat, prowling abroad to prey on city at large, and carrying with always a heavy calibre revolver which to effectually silence anyone who should dare to interfere with him.

was while he was in the act of king into the very chapel he lurkily attended every Sunday. he was surprised by the young constable whom he promptly dead. Then he fled, leaving behind him no clue save an old chisel, the blade of which were scratched with some letters that looked "rock." That was all, but as it ed out it was enough; although ok two years to ferret out sufficient evidence to justify the arrest. Under a powerful glass as seen that two other letters preceded those mentioned above, whole presumably

MINING THE OWNER'S NAME.

tool was one such as was by cabinet-makers; so an initial and secret census was taken. The cabinet-makers of London. was more than one whose ended in something like "rock" early in the inquiry, it was suspected that Orrock was the man who wanted; and suspicion became inty when, later on, an ancient was discovered who had illy ground that self-same lly, and had herself scratched her mer's name on the steel.

ould you swear to the marks?" was asked. The old lady peered her spectacles, and was not

But again the microscope was ht into play, and scarcely had lapped eyes to the binoculars, he spoke the word that was the burglar's death warrant.

was about sixty years ago that ments began to be constructed, although of infinitely low in comparison with some of now in use, were yet suffi-

good to reveal to inquirers the blood corpuscles of birds, and reptiles, at all events, invariably oval-shaped, whereas of all mammals (save only the) were round. The result of discovery was that when, short-wards, a man named Dory, ial for murder, put forward the common defence that the blood on his clothing had been d by his having killed some- one, expert witnesses called on f of the Crown were able to positively that the theory was untenable, the stains in ques- having been produced by mam- blood, and not by that of bird.

another murder case, tried at ame assizes, the blood was al- to be that of a fish. This was discovered by the shape; and the culprits were found guilty executed.

a long time this was as far yone got. That is to say, the r professors of medical jurin- ce were all agreed that, under- perly constructed and sufficient- wful microscope, the differ- between mammalian blood and f birds, fishes or reptiles, were unmistakable. But when it to distinguishing human blood that of other mammals, there wide

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

arch and patient experiment, er, showed eventually that the

sleep-giving artery. A name very similar to this is still applied to it in Russia. Describing the results noted in the treatment of Javanese prisoners, a writer in a Paris medical journal says:

"Under the influence of this treatment the patient was seen to grow restless; at the same time his respiration became quicker and deeper; then the head fell backward. The compression of the neck was stopped, and the patient, after keeping for some instants the same immovable attitude of a sleeping man, opened his eyes with an expression of astonishment, as if he had been rudely awakened.

"These facts appearing to be worth more careful study, the author made a series of experiments on thirty Javanese, two of whom were women. He first applied the process as it had been taught him by the curer of Sourabaya, but later he was led to modify it so that he could better observe the subject under experiment.

"Of the thirty subjects so treated only five did not respond; with all the others there came suddenly came on a complete loss of sensibility and thought, so that in one case the author lanced an inguinal abscess without the knowledge of the patient.

"To explain these phenomena we evidently cannot have recourse to suggestion, since pressure exerted not on the carotid but in the neighborhood of this artery remains absolutely without effect. On the other hand, cerebral anemia, which the author was at first inclined to regard as the cause of these manifestations, cannot be the only one. It is probable that other factors, such as the compression of the pneumogastric nerve and the ganglions of the sympathetic system, add their part to the effect."

NICOTINE IN TOBACCO.

A number of processes have been devised for removing from tobacco its harmful ingredients, especially the nicotine; but the trouble is that the residue is generally not only harmless, but insipid. Now, however, an experimenter named Gerold, of Halle, Germany, claims to have succeeded in neutralizing the injurious principles of tobacco without taking from it the flavor so much prized by smokers. The leaves are treated with a solution of tannic acid, which has the property of fixing alkaloids, so that the nicotine and the essences contained in the plant are neutralized and rendered inoffensive. To remove the perfume dear to the smoker, which is injured by the tannin, the tobacco is then soaked in a prepared decoction of the plant *Origanum vulgare* (wild marjoram). These cigars are now sold in America, Germany, and Russia, and are, it appears, much liked by smokers, while they are recommended by physicians. The cigars retain completely and very agreeably the taste of tobacco. One can barely detect a very slight difference between them and ordinary cigars of the same quality. This is said to give them a great advantage over the so-called denicotinized tobaccos.

Teacher—"Why, George, John tells me you knocked him down. Did you?" George (happily remembering one of his lessons)—"No, miss, it was the force of gravitation that made him fall. I only pushed him."

Willie—"Now that sister is going to marry Mr. Jenks, why is it called an 'engagement,' pa?" Mr. Underthum—"Probably because the real battle comes later, my son."

"John, I'd like you to wake me at five o'clock to-morrow morning. I want to catch the early train." "All right, sir, all right," replied the able servitor, expressively, "all you got to do, sir, is to ring."

upon the eyes of wild animals. It has long been known that the human eye possesses a peculiar yellow spot in the center of vision, which is used in reading. This spot, known as the "macula lutea," was for long supposed to be peculiar to man. Dr. Johnson, looking one day at some monkeys in Jamrach's collection, found that they also possessed this spot. He proceeded to make a thorough examination of the eyes of all other animals he could get at. In each individual case it was necessary to darken the cage and, putting a lamp behind the animals' head, to look through the ophthalmoscope at a distance of half an inch only from the animal's eye for not less than two hours at a time. The total time spent over each animal was from eight to sixteen hours! Lions, tigers, bears, wolves, elephants, even fish and monstrous pythons, were examined in this way. In all, no fewer than one thousand animals were examined, some with the greatest

DIFFICULTY AND DANGER.

Special buildings and four instruments, costing several thousands of dollars, have recently been erected at Greenwich for the accommodation of a staff of French astronomers, including Professors Renan and Bigourdan. At the same time Messrs. Dyson and Hollis, of Greenwich Observatory, have gone to Paris, where they also have been provided with special instruments and a number of expert French mathematicians. The reason of these large and expensive preparations is that a final attempt is to be made to reconcile the discrepancy of time existing between the capital cities of England and France. The difference is but eleven-sixteenths of a second, but, slight though this seems, it must be remembered that the farther south one gets the greater the error becomes, until at the Equator it will run to miles, and might very likely cause serious trouble over the boundaries of colonies or countries. The necessary observations will take months to complete, then the calculations will be made and mutually checked by the two observatories. The result will not be known until the end of 1903, and the cost will run to over \$50,000.

It is also at Paris that a very interesting and costly scientific experiment has lately been in progress. An enormous pendulum has been hung in the Pantheon in order to prove by its movements the rotation of the earth. The pendulum is a ball of lead weighing 56 pounds, and it is swung by a wire 210 feet in length, the longest piano wire ever drawn. The swing takes eight full seconds in either direction, and the pendulum apparently displaces itself in the opposite direction to the earth's spin. The experiment has occupied for several months the individual attention of those well-known scientists Messrs. Camille Flammarion and Belget, and affords the most magnificent lesson in astronomy ever given to the public.

CURIOUS OLD VESSEL.

Major Field, of the British army, recently discovered among some old manuscripts a drawing of a man of war which was built in 1600 for the Japanese Government. The vessel was of immense size, was covered with sheets of iron and copper and was provided with two rudders. Furthermore, the manuscript in which the drawing was wrapped, says that "it contained a very ingenious apparatus, which was set in motion by two dozen men, equipped with iron oars." The vessel resembled a turtle in shape and was armed with ten large cannon. The drawing is very exact, and experts say there is no doubt as to its authenticity.

papers that the King has made considerable changes in these rules, and that he performs the duty of a host more after the modern fashion and more after the manner of the modern private gentleman. Indeed, I heard Mr. Broadhurst, shortly after his visit to Sandringham, declare that the Prince of Wales, as the King then was, was far simpler than

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Apparently, too, the King does not cherish the same curiously reverential attitude towards the Stuarts which was one of the characteristics of the late Queen. "After all, I have Stuart blood in my veins," the Queen said herself on a memorable occasion. So well known was her secret love for the Stuarts that Sir John Pope Hennessy, who had extraordinary instinct and tact, once put on a tie in Stuart colors when he was invited to Balmoral; and the Queen—who was very observant—signified that she saw and was pleased.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.

200,000 Miles of Electric Wire Under the Ocean.

The submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,750. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles; their total cost is estimated at £55,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000.

Adding to the submarine lines the land telegraph systems by which they are connected, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 1,180,000 miles, the length of their single wires, or conductors, 3,800,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 400,000,000, or an average of more than 1,000,000 each day.

In the short half century since the practicability of submarine telegraphy was demonstrated the electric wires have invaded every ocean except the Pacific. Nearly a score of wires have been laid across the Atlantic, of which no less than 13 now successfully operate between the United States and Europe, while three others span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and South European coast lines. Throughout the Indian Ocean lines connect the Far East with Europe and America, via the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and the great Transatlantic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire length and breadth by numerous cable lines.

Along the eastern coast of Asia cable lines loop from port to port and island to island, receiving messages overland from Eastern Europe, via the Russian-Siberian land lines, and forwarding them to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, and receiving others in return.

HELPING BUSINESS ALONG.

"What can I do for you?" the physician asked the good woman who had entered his consulting room.

"I think I should have a commission," she returned, respectfully but firmly. "Every child in our street caught the measles from my baby."

She—"Reggie, dear, there is something of the old-time love-light in your eyes to-night—something about you that reminds me of those sweet days of long ago. I hope you have—" He—"Yes, I have a little left. How much do you want this time?"

Young Man (in grocer's)—"Pound of cheese, please." Grocer—"Yes, sir. Gorgonzola or cheddar?" Young Man—"Oh, I don't care. Start me both across the counter and I'll take the cream."

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

lower part of the floor, but this should be covered with a veneer of one part of cement to two of clean sand. If an extra fine hard finish is required use equal parts of cement and sand.

Before laying the stable floor a good foundation should be prepared. It should be made firm and solid by the addition of gravel or small stones thoroughly pounded down and the floor shaped as is required for the stable. It is best to have a slight slope from the manger to the gutter. The plan of cow stable which is generally preferred has a square gutter two feet wide and eight inches below the level of the stall floor. This gutter is first made and the cement laid in it. Then a board mould is put up and the cement put in behind the boards and the boards left there until the cement gets firm.

In laying concrete only as much as can be conveniently reached, say a piece four feet square should be laid at one time. All the studding necessary in the construction of the stalls should be set on flat stones and the cement put round them. Great care should be taken when laying cement to thoroughly pound it down. After the floor is finished it should be sprinkled with water especially if the weather is dry. This should be done every day for a month. It will probably take from a month to six weeks for a floor to harden properly, and sufficiently to use, and it will not become thoroughly hard for six or seven months after having been put in. Large stones can and should be used in the construction of a concrete wall, if pains are taken to see that they are covered with at least two inches of cement on either side. A concrete wall one foot thick is sufficiently strong to carry any barn. This makes a thoroughly warm and dry stable wall. Fire stone from a stone crusher is an excellent material from which to make concrete. A barrel of rock cement will lay 55 square feet of 4 in. floor. Good qualities of Portland cement should do more than that.

By the use of corrugated sleepers made like railway rails it is quite practicable to make a good floor which would form the ceiling of the story below. The sleepers should preferably be made of iron, and laid sufficiently close to make the structure solid. Such a floor prevents any leakage through to the space beneath.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The story of a Scotchman who attended a funeral which lasted two days is told by a man who was present. On the second day, having imbibed too freely, he rose and proposed the health of the bride and groom.

A friend urged him to sit down, saying, "This is not a wedding; it is a funeral."

"Well," retorted the Scotchman, "whatever it is, it's a grand success."

Presence of Mind.

The Caller—Is Miss Araminta at home?

The Maid (who has received general instructions)—She is not—

A voice from the upper landing: "Oh, yes, I am, Janet."

The Maid (continuing)—Apt to be out when you call, sir.

THE CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y,
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President:

HON. GEO. A. COX, Senator.

President Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Vice Presidents:

FRED. G. COX, Managing Director Imperial Life Assce. Co, Toronto.
E. R. WOOD (Managing Director), Toronto.

J. W. FAVELLE, Managing Director The Wm. Davies Company Limited; President National Trust Company, Toronto.

SIR THOS. W. TAYLOR, Toronto.

RICHARD HALL, Messrs. Richard Hall & Son., Peterborough.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, President The Globe Printing Company, Director Imperial Bank, Toronto.

WM. MACKENZIE, President Toronto Railway Company, Toronto.

CHESTER D. MASSEY, President Massey-Harris Company, Toronto.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President Western and British American Assurance Companies, Toronto.

REV. JOHN POTTS, D. D., Bursar Victoria University, Toronto.

A. A. COX, Vice-President Toronto Savings and Loan Company, Peterborough.

FREDERICK C. TAYLOR, Lindsay.

J. H. HOUSSE, Director and Secretary Massey-Harris Company, Toronto.

3½ Per Cent. Paid on Deposits.

4 Per Cent Paid on Debentures.

Write for further particulars to

G. A. MORROW, Assistant Manager

THE USE OF CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

(Synopsis of an address given by T. G. Raynor, Rose Hall, Ont., before the St. John, N. B. Farmers' Institute.)

Wherever a farmer is building new barns, or changing his stables, the question of the use of concrete for floors and walls is a live one.

In a country where lumber is comparatively cheap, concrete is not likely to come into general use for making walls of barns, but for flooring it is a question of the best and cheapest substance that can be employed. Its first great quality is its durability. If you put down it is practically indestructible. Then it is water tight, and will help in saving all the liquid portions of the animals, and this in farm practice to-day is a most important matter. Fully 50 per cent. of the fertilizing value of the manure is in the liquid portion. By having concrete floors and using plenty of absorbents this can all be saved and put on the land where it will do the most good.

Concrete is a mixture of clean gravel or pure sand and cement. There are several kinds of cement. In Ontario they have natural rock cement, which is manufactured at Queenston and Thorold, and this while not as strong as the Portland cement, is cheaper and does very well. In some sections the Portland cement will be the best to use.

Laying concrete floors, does not require skill which an intelligent farmer cannot supply. First make a smooth floor, 12 ft. square, two inch lumber preferred. Then a box without a bottom should be made in which to mix the gravel and cement. This can be made of such a size as to accurately measure the gravel or sand. The gravel and cement are then put into this box in the proportion required, the box taken off, and the mixing of cement and gravel or sand thoroughly done with a shovel. It should be worked over twice at any rate, while it is dry, and shovelled up into a cone; then before applying the water the cone should be pulled down making the mixture in the form of a ring, leaving a hollow in the centre bare to the floor. Into this water should be

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS Office.

Belleville teachers want only one promotion examination a year in their schools.

John Twiss was found dead in a stable at Seaforth, where he was employed, with his hand grasping an electric light wire.

Herr Frederick Alfred Krupp, head of the famous gun-making establishment and the wealthiest man in Germany, is dead.

Sixteen head of cattle belonging to D. Munro, a farmer near Belleville, poisoned with Paris green mixed with

Valuable Advice to Rheumatic: meat sparingly, and take very little. Avoid intoxicants, keep away from draught water abundantly, and always drink Nerville's as a quick reliver of Rheumatism. Being five times stronger than cures, Nerville's power over pain is beyond belief. It cures also Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, and all pain, whether internal. Large bottles, price 25c.

A GOOD PLACE

Games,
Toys,
Sleighs,
Ping Pong,
Dolls,
Doll Cabs,
Cradles,
Toy Books.

No
Jai
Va
Ph
So
Fa
Sh
Fa

without a bottom should be made in which to mix the gravel and cement. This can be made of such a size as to accurately measure the gravel or sand. The gravel and cement are then put into this box in the proportion required, the box taken off, and the mixing of cement and gravel or sand thoroughly done with a shovel. It should be shoveled over twice at any rate, while it is dry, and shovelled up into a cone; then before applying the water the cone should be pulled down making the mixture in the form of a ring, leaving a hollow in the centre bare to the floor. Into this water should be poured, and dry gravel and cement tamped from the outside of the ring to the centre and more water added until a firm mass becomes of the consistency of black portage, so it will run down the sides to soft. The proportions in which water or cement can be used depends on what on the strength of the cement. With good Portland cement, one part of cement to six or seven parts of gravel could be used for the

ing, "This is not a wedding; it is a funeral."

"Well," retorted the Scotchman, "whatever it is, it's a grand success."

Presence of Mind.

The Caller—Is Miss Araminta at home?

The Maid (who has received general instructions)—She is not—

A voice from the upper landing: "Oh, yes, I am, Janet."

The Maid (continuing)—Apt to be out when you call, sir.

Money and Politics.

Simple—I suppose the correct way to go into politics is to go in with a barrel of money?

Wise—It is not so much how one goes in, but how one comes out. Come out with a barrel of money, and you may be sure you are a successful politician.

Going for One Better.

Cora—The Ideal Jack couldn't get me if he wanted me.

Lena—He couldn't get me even if he didn't want me.

IMMENSE

OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

For instance, give Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:—

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain to suit either of Gents size, or your choice of any other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a most reliable offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,

Dept. C 8

50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fatterer, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,

Toronto, Ontario.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.

Games,
Toys,
Sleighs,
Ping Pong,
Dolls,
Doll Cabs,
Cradles,
Toy Books,
Annuals,

Not
Jar
Vas
Pho
Sou
Far
Sha
Fan
Gift

We have the largest stock in the district. We are sure you will find something to please you.

POLLARD'S B

Growing Walking Canes.

Few men who use walking canes are aware that the growing of walking sticks is a special industry and that certain kinds of canes are not merely collected as they may be found growing in forests. One may find at any place where the sticks are sold many canes of almost precisely the same length, weight, shape and material. Canes having a tangle of roots at the handle, for instance, are much sold in England. They are grown by a "farmer" who makes it a specialty to trim and shape young ash plants.

To Clean Brass.

To clean brass and keep it always bright rub it with a solution of oxalic acid, one ounce of acid to one pint of water, and alternate with a solution composed of one-half pound of rotten stone and one ounce of oxalic acid, with as much water as will make it into a stiff paste. Apply the solutions and polish with a piece of leather or an old silk handkerchief. Both solutions should be labeled "Poison."

Attended To.

"I've sent for you," said the old merchant, "to paint a new sign for us. I've taken my son into partnership."

"Yes, sir," said the sign painter, "but your son gave me the order for the sign several days ago."

"He did?"

"Yes, sir. He told me to make it read, 'Job Lotz, Jr., & Father.'"

Just Like the Real Thing.

"So your amateur dramatic club is a success?"

"Well, in one way it's real professional—everybody in it is fearfully jealous of everybody else."

It's an easy matter to get into the habit of meeting trouble half way.

If you associate with a fool, don't let the fool control you.—Atchison Globe.

Thousands of Women
Are Kept in Suffering and
Die Owing to False
Treatment.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

Never Fails To Banish Disease
and Re-Establish Lasting
Health.

Thousands of women are kept in suffering for months and years owing to treatment and the use of worthless cures, and we are inclined to believe Milton thought of this class of suffering women when he said: "The angelic guards ascended, much sad."

The common sense treatment of women for weak, rundown and suffering from Paine's Celery Compound. This marvelous medicine is spoken of in every place the civilized world, and men and women all classes find a new life from its glorious example of the curing power the great compound come from Win Man. Mrs. H. Harbour writes as to "A month ago I was very sick happened to see one of your publications in which I read of others being cured concluded to try Paine's Celery Compound myself, and I now thank God I wonder it accomplished for me. suffering from heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness, and some days not able to stand without experiencing great pain. Since I used the compound am able to get about the house and can now eat anything put before me."

Reward of Merit.

Papa—Where did you get that jar?

Little Son—That's the one you gave me on my birthday.

Papa—My, my! And you have spent it? Here's another dollar.

Little Son—Thank you. I hope I won't borrow this one, like I did the other. She just paid it back.

CANADA

GS CO'Y,
'O.

ECTORS :

, Senator.
ommerce, Toronto.

nts :
perial Life Assee. Co, Toronto.
onto.

The Wm. Davies Company,
Company, Toronto.

all & Son., Peterborough.
Globe Printing Company;

Railway Company, Toronto.
ey-Harris Company Toronto,
rn and British American

ria University, Toronto.
avings and Loan Company,

y Massey-Harris Company,

Deposits.

n Debentures.

to
Assistant Manag'r.

sen head of cattle belonging to Mr.
no, a farmer near Belleville, were
ed with Paris green mixed with salt.
table Advice to Rheumatics. Eat
Peringly, and take very little sugar
ntoxinants. Keep away from dampness,
water abundantly, and always rely on
ne as a quick reliver of Rheumatic
Being five times stronger than ordinary
es, Nervilce's power over pain is simply
belief. It cures also Sciatica, Lumbago,
gia, and all pain, whether internal or
il. Large bottles, price 25c.

The Art of Brevity.

The Spartans were distinguished for the brevity and conciseness of their speech. On one occasion during a terrible famine the inhabitants of an island in the Aegean sea sent an ambassador to Sparta, who made a speech imploring its aid. He had hardly finished before the Spartans sent him back these words, "We did not understand the end of your speech and have forgotten the beginning."

The poor, starving people chose another spokesman and impressed upon him to make his request as brief as possible.

He therefore took with him a quantity of sacks, opened one before the assembly and said simply, "It is empty; fill it."

The sack was filled as well as the others, but the chief of the assembly said as he dismissed the ambassador, loaded with meal: "It wasn't necessary to inform us that the sack was empty. We saw it ourselves. Neither was it necessary to request us to fill it. We should have done it on our own account. Be less long winded next time."

A Scared Corpse.

"It was, I think, at the Haymarket that one of the most amusing of unrehearsed incidents occurred," says a writer in M. A. P. "The play was 'Romeo and Juliet.' Mrs. Scott Siddons was the Juliet of the occasion. All went well until the final scene. Paris was duly slain, and Juliet lay stretched upon her bier. Just then some of the scenery caught alight somehow, but some men from behind soon extinguished it. Juliet, with commendable presence of mind, did not move an eyelid, but the corpse of Paris was nervous. He raised himself to a sitting posture, then got upon his feet and fled from the stage. The danger being removed, his courage returned, and the audience was afforded the pleasing spectacle of a corpse crawling along the stage from the wings to take up the proper position for the final curtain. It was too tremendous an anticlimax to the tragedy of the play, and the house was simply convulsed."

Why Freddie Scowled.

Guest—Why do you scowl at me so, Freddie?

Freddie—Cause you have eat all the cake and haven't married either of my sisters yet.

PLACE TO BUY

Notions,
Jardinieres,
Vases,
Photo Frames,
Souvenirs,
Fancy Mirrors,
Shaving Glasses,
Fancy China Ware

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Adjourned Sale of Lands For Taxes.

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, TO WIT: BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE (SIXTEENTH) 16th DAY OF DECEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice. The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 3 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	10 10	3 33	13 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6.....	11	200	31 23	3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42.....	1	100	3 years or over.	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1	100	6 13	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8.....	13	100	10 94	3 35	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29...	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	11	100	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block 1	1	1/4	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2.....block 1	1	1/4	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, November 4th, 1902.
Treasurer County of Lennox and Addington.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

PATENTED PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

WANTED!

A Good Representative

To sell Fruit Trees.

Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,

39 3 m Toronto, Ont.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

BUSINESS SCHOOL FOUNDED 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters, \$37 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free. Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D., Belleville, Ont.

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 6y

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block.
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5.1y J. H. MADDEN

THE GERMAN

Notions,
Jardineries,
Vases,
Photo Frames,
Souvenirs,
Fancy Mirrors,
Shaving Glasses,
Fancy China Ware,
Gift Books, Etc.

largest stock of Xmas Goods
We are sure we can show you
se you.

ARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Thousands of Women
Kept in Suffering and Many
Die Owing to False
Treatment.

Y'S CELERY COMPOUND

er Fails To Banish Disease
and Re-Establish Lasting
Health.

Thousands of women are kept in sickness
months and years owing to false
treatment and the use of worthless medi-
cine. We are inclined to believe that
thought of this class of almost
women when he said:
"Police guards ascended, mute and

Common sense treatment of to-day
t, rundown and suffering women, is
Celery Compound. This marvel-
lous medicine is spoken of in every part of
the civilized world, and men and women of
all ages find a new life from its use.
A example of the curing powers of
this compound come from Winnipeg.
Mrs. H. Harbour writes as follows:
"A month ago I was very sick and
could not see one of your publications,
but I read of others being cured. I
decided to try Paine's Celery Compound,
and I now thank God for the
fact it accomplished for me. I was
suffering from heart disease, kidney trouble
and general weakness, and some days
was unable to stand without experiencing
pain. Since I used the compound I
am able to get about the house and work,
and now eat anything put before me."

Reward of Merit.
—Where did you get that dol-

lar Son—That's the one you gave
me for my birthday.

—My, my! And you haven't
paid for it? Here's another dollar.

—Son—Thank you. I hope mam-
my won't borrow this one, like she did
the last. She just paid it back.

Flowers and Poisons.

Ever since the days of that floral
abomination, the green carnation, we
have known that flowers are suscepti-
ble to the influence of drugs and can
be made to change their colors by prop-
er, or, rather, improper, treatment.
This branch of floriculture has been
pursued further by inquiring people,
and it seems that plants are as liable
to the effects of poisons as are human
beings. If you give a flower too much
chloroform, it will not agree with it.
In the words of the operator, "it droops
and dies." It is difficult to see what is
the advantage of this particular study.
Every one knows that flowers can be
killed far too easily. If some scientifi-
c person would find a way of causing
them to bloom all the year round in
our climate, that would be something
of a discovery—less scientific, perhaps,
but much more acceptable. —London
Tatler.

Obliging.

At a musicale where a priest was a
guest a young woman with a robust
soprano voice did most of the enter-
taining. She was very proud of her
accomplishments and her musical edu-
cation. She sang songs in German,
Italian, French and English. When
she appeared to have exhausted her
repertory and the company present
were wishing for a change in the pro-
gramme, the clergyman paid her some
compliments and added:

"Why, Miss Jones, I think you could
sing ad infinitum."

"I really don't know it," responded
the obliging young woman, "but if the
music is here I'll try it."

The Art of Working in Gold.

The Romans copied the Greek and
Etruscan goldsmiths' work, though
they also often used the ornaments
themselves taken from the ancient
tombs. Much of the art of the ancients
in working gold was lost until early in
the nineteenth century, when Signor
Castellani found some of the Etruscan
methods still being employed by work-
men in a village in a remote corner of
the Apennines. —London Times.

Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and
near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary
or commission basis. We have under cul-
tivation over 600 acres and have the best
and most complete list of nursery stock in
Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed
free from disease, to be delivered in good
condition, true to name, or purchase money
refunded. Our representative will have
exclusive territory. Apply now.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,

39-3 m Toronto, Ont.

RICHARD WILLIAM VAUGHAN

The First English Bank Forger and
the Story of His Fall.

The story of the first bank forger,
Richard William Vaughan, is little
known. Vaughan was the brother of a
Stafford lawyer and became clerk to a
solicitor in London. He wished to
marry his master's daughter and prom-
ised to produce the sum of £1,000,
which, he said, his mother would pre-
sent to him, half of it to be settled on
his wife. On these terms the father
consented to the marriage, and Vaughan
obtained a month's leave of absence.

He occupied this period in obtaining
engraved impressions in imitation of
twenty pound Bank of England notes,
which was not such a difficult matter
then, such things as forged notes be-
ing unknown. With fifty of these
sham notes he presented himself at the
appointed time, and his fiancée accept-
ed her share in perfect good faith, and
the marriage preparations were pro-
ceeded with.

Unfortunately he wanted ready mon-
ey and put two of his own forged
notes into circulation. They were chal-
lenged, when he became alarmed and
tried to get back the notes he had
given to the young lady, but she re-
fused to yield them up, suspecting
nothing of their true nature, and when
Vaughan was arrested next day she
would hardly believe even then that
she had been deceived.

The forger was tried at the Old Bal-
ley on the 7th of April, 1753, spending
what was to have been his wedding
day in the condemned cell. Four days
later he was hanged at Tyburn.—Lon-
don Standard.

Old Rules For Night Policemen.

Old Boston is vividly brought to
mind by the following excerpt from
the selectmen's minutes, dated Nov. 1,
1799, containing instructions to watch-
men:

"In going the rounds care must be
taken that the watchmen are not noisy,
but behave themselves with strict de-
corum, that they frequently give the
time of the night and what the weather
is with a distinct but moderate
voice, excepting at times when it is
necessary to pass in silence in order to
detect and secure persons that are out
on unlawful actions.

"You and your division must en-
deavor to suppress all routs, riots and
other disorders that may be committed
in the night and secure such persons
as may be guilty, that proper steps
may be taken next morning for a
prosecution as the law directs. We ab-
solutely forbid your taking private
satisfaction or any bribe that may be
offered you to let such go or to conceal
their offense from the selectmen."

No Call For Leisure.

"What, you back to work, Pete?
When I saw you fall off the building
yesterday, I never expected to see you
work again."

"I thought dat too, boss, but mah
wife done let mah accident assurance
expiah last week."

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st. Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Com-
missioners, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block.

Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5.1y J. H. MADSEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 5.1y



Wartman Bros.

DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Office over Drexler's.

Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first
Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday.
All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,850,000

RESERVE FUND \$2,850,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS

RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON

HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,

Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY, Richard St.,
Napanee.

A CLEVER CANADIAN.

Eve Brodlique Summers, One of the Best Known of Newspaper Women.

Many of Canada's clever children live outside her borders, but this does not dull our interest or lessen our pride in them. Among the number is Eve Brodlique Summers, one of the best known newspaper women on the continent. Before her marriage to Leland L. Summers, a wealthy southerner, Miss Brodlique was on the editorial staff of the Chicago Times-Herald, and a regular contributor to The Cosmopolitan, Frank Leslie's Weekly, and other prominent publications. After four years of resting from her labors she has again taken up the pen, and with such good result that her story, "According to Omar," has carried off the \$300 prize offered by the Short Story Publishing Company of New York. There are some fine descriptive paragraphs in "According to Omar," which is the story of a woman's adventure during the Colorado carnival. For instance: "She beheld the red ball of the glowing Colorado sun dip behind the round-shouldered mountains, until only a faint aureole remained; then the great amphitheatre blazed forth in competitive crimson and gold, the whole of its glitter backed by the stately glory of the White Capitol, studded with lights, amber and ruby, and green, and topped by a blazing electric star. Through the wide, cool street ran the ribbons of light from gaily colored Japanese lanterns, and from each pole and overhead wire dangled the white and gold of carnival flags, mixed with line after line of rose-hued lamps. There had been three days of this—three days of sunshine yellow as gold-dust, crystal clear as no earthly gold ever was, three crisp nights under a blue velvet sky glowing with polished stars, and over the dark billows of the mountain range, the silver crescent of a young moon, pure, virginal, swung from a single, tremulous, exquisite jewel. It seemed as if nature herself had put on her choicest decorations to grace the carnival." The story gets its title from the fact that through it runs the philosophy of old Khayyam:

"Come, fill the cup, and in the fire of spring,
The bird of time has but a little way
To flutter—and the bird is on the wing."

"Oh! make the most of what we yet may spend
Before we pass, too, into the dust descend;
Dust unto dust, and under dust to lie,
Sans wine, sans song, sans singer, and
sans end."

Sam Jones to Reporters.

A prominent Baltimore physician tells in the Baltimore Sun the following anecdote about Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist:

When several years ago Mr. Jones was at Emory Grove camp, the newspaper reports of his sermons caused him to complain.

At the last service he looked down at the reporters, who sat at a table just in front of the pulpit, and said:

"And I want to tell you fellows that I like you a lot in spite of your manifold faults. You boys don't treat me right, though. You take my sermons and pick out a piece here, a piece there and a piece somewhere else. Then you string the pieces together, and, naturally, they read funny."

"Now, suppose I reported the Bible that way! A man asks me what the Bible tells him to do. I read in one place, 'And Judas went out and hanged himself.' I turn over and read, 'Go thou and do likewise.' And in another place I find 'And do it quickly.'

Itching Skin.

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of are so unfortunate as to be with Eczema or Salt Rheum ward applications do. They can't.

The source of the trouble blood—make that pure again, burning, itching skin disappear.

"I was taken with an itchy arms which proved very distressing. I concluded it was salt rheum a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I began taking it I felt it was not long before it was cured. I never had any skin disease since." Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

rides the blood of all impurities cures all eruptions.

CRIME OF G. A. DARLINGTON WAS A CANADIAN SOLDIER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 10.—Bertha Sheldon allowed a mother her home last night from the she is employed, G. A. Darlington for the Ann Arbor Organ Co. a student in the University of Michigan shot her in the arm and then to death. Darlington and she over last night's episode. man came here from Stratford served with the Canadian soldiers in South African war. He was a soldier.

Darlington had been keeping with Miss Sheldon up to a moment claimed he was engaged to be her, but that the engagement off. He was infatuated with lady and, last night, when he a young man accompany her his of jealousy were aroused, ing he awaited her as she work and threatened her, unless walk with him and explained she was accompanied to the young man mentioned. proceeded about a half-mile so street to Hill-street, when he she was frightened and ran Tenfel's yard and called for help.

"Get out of here; we don't trouble here," said Tenfel to At that the jealous lover pulled and shot Miss Sheldon in the Tenfel hurried her around the house to prevent the crazed her. Just then Darlington mistized the crime he had committed. Tenfel heard another shot, to the front of the house, found be murderer lying on the ground profusely from a bullet wound. Death was instantaneous.

Miss Sheldon's wound is no Darlington took a prominent C. A. work here, and was ex zealous in the cause of religion.

A letter was found in the after the shooting. It was signed Tenfel and read:

"Notice—Please do not set home. Give it to the doctors' university Hospital. My music are to go G. F. Gordon. My I be given to the Young Men's Association. My clothing and things to be taken by Edward. My gold locket and gold watch I am insane ever a man was lost. To all my friends and good-bye. Love to my darling George A. Darlington of Sor who attempted to murder Miss don and then suicided, is Geo. ton who served in 'D' Battery in South Africa, during the Darlington was a member of Field Battery and joined for at one of the Western Ontario stations. He was a man of slight build, and of that content of mind that is easily influenced."

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rhubarb Sals -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Dr. Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavour.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months' old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations.	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6		Stations.	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	
Lvo Tweed	0	A.M. 6:30	P.M. 3:35			Lvo Deseronto	0	A.M. 6:45	P.M. 3:50		
Stoco	3	6:38	3:43			Deseronto Junction	4	7:00			
Larkins	7	6:50	3:55			Arr Napanee	9	7:15			
Maribank	13	7:10	4:15			Lvo Napanee	9	7:40	12:25	4:30	
Erineville	17	7:25	4:30			Strathcona	15	8:05	12:40	4:40	
Tamworth	20	7:41	4:45			Newburgh	17	8:15	12:50	5:00	
Wilson	24					Thomson's Mills	18				
Enterprise	26	8:00	2:45	4:48		Camden East	19	8:23	1:00	5:15	
Mudlake Bridge	28					Arr Yarker	23	8:35	1:13	5:27	
Moscow	31	8:13	2:53	5:10		Lvo Yarker	23	8:55	1:13	5:40	
Galbraith	33					Galbraith	25				
Yarker	35	8:25	3:05	5:23		Moscow	27	9:07	1:25	5:50	
Yarker	35	8:50	3:05	5:35		Mudlake Bridge	30				
Camden East	39	9:10	3:18	5:48		Enterprise	32	9:20	1:40	6:02	
Thomson's Mills	40					Wilson	34				
Newburgh	41	2:25	3:25	5:58		Tamworth	38	9:40	2:00	6:25	
Strathcona	42	8:40	3:35	6:08		Erineville	41	9:55		6:31	
Arr Napanee	49	9:55	3:50	6:25		Maribank	45	10:10		6:51	
Lvo Napanee	49					Larkins	51	10:35		7:10	
Deseronto Junction	54			7:00		Stoco	55	10:50		7:20	
Arr Deseronto	58			7:15		Arr Tweed	58	11:05		7:30	

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6		Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	
ve Kingston	0	A.M. 6:00	P.M. 4:00			Lvo Deseronto	0	A.M. 6:45	P.M. 3:50		
G. T. R. Junction	2			4:10		Deseronto Junction	4	7:00			
Glenvale	10			4:33		Arr Napanee	9	7:15			
Murvale	14			4:45		Lvo Napanee	9	7:40	12:25	4:30	
Arr Harrow Smith	19			5:00		Napanee Mills	15	8:05	12:40	4:50	
Lv Sydenham	23	8:10				Newburgh	17	8:15	12:50	5:00	
Frontenac	25	8:10		5:00		Thomson's Mills	18				
Arr Yarker	26	8:35		5:15		Camden East	19	8:23	1:00	5:15	
Lvo Yarker	26	9:00	3:05	5:35		Arr Yarker	23	8:35	1:13	5:25	
Camden East	30	9:10	3:18	5:48		Lvo Yarker	23	8:55	1:13	5:40	
Thomson's Mills	31					Frontenac	27				
Newburgh	32	9:25	3:25	5:58		Arr Harrow Smith	30	9:00		6:10	
Strathcona	34	9:13	3:35	6:08		Sydenham	33			6:18	
Arr Napanee	40	9:55	3:50	6:25		Lvo Harrow Smith	35	9:15			
Lvo Napanee	40					Murvale	35	9:25			
Deseronto Junction	45			7:00		G. T. R. Junction	47	9:45			
Arr Deseronto	49			7:15		Arr Kingston	49	10:00			

H. C. CARTER,

J. F. CHAPMAN,

H. B. SHERWOOD

Superintendent.

		A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
ve	Kingston	0	4 00	Lvo	Deseronto	6 45	
	G. T. R. Junction	2	4 10		Deseronto Junction	7 00	
	Murvale	10	4 33	Lvr	Napanee	9 7 15	
Arr	Harrowsmith	14	4 45		Napanee	9 7 40	12 25
Lv	Hydenham	19	5 00		Napanee Mills	15 8 05	12 40
	Harrowsmith	23	5 10		Newburg	17 8 15	12 50
	Frontenac	23	5 10		Thomas's Mills	18	
Arr	Yarker	26	5 35	Arr	Camden East	19 8 23	1 00
Lvo	Yarker	26	5 35		Yarker	23 8 31	1 13
	Camden East	30	5 48	Lvr	Frontenac	23 8 45	1 13
	Thomas's Mills	31	5 58		Frontenac	27	
	Newburg	32	6 08	Arr	Harrowsmith	30 9 00	1 13
	Strathcona	34	6 18	Lvr	Harrowsmith	30 9 00	1 13
Arr	Napanee	40	6 23		Murvale	35 9 15	
Lvo	Napanee, West End	40			Glenvale	39 9 25	
	Deseronto Junction	45	7 00		G. T. R. Junction	47 9 45	
Arr	Deseronto	49	7 15	Arr	Kingston	49 10 00	

G. C. CARTIER,
Gen. Manager

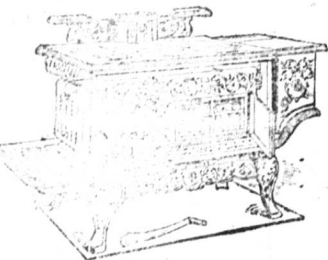
J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

The "Happy Thought" Range.

From the worst worry
to the highest satisfac-
tion. One stepping stone

The "Happy Thought" Range.



The Ventilated Illuminated Oven.

Leave your culinary troubles, worries and expense behind you, enjoy the economy, the convenience, the absolute reliability of The "Happy Thought." The best friend the careful housewife can have.

Just a touch to the patented dampers and it is ready for any work.

Its efficiency will be a revelation to you if you are using the common kind.

Is this not worth investigation? Send for booklet to

THE WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited, Brantford

or call and see the agents.

Sold by

T. H. WALLER,
Napanee.

Protecting Rural Landscape.

It is the natural aspect of the common rural landscape, with its spacious solitude and soothing peace, that needs to be protected against the gruesome associations of pills and their advertisers. This, however, is perhaps as yet a counsel of perfection. We must begin by preserving places remarkable for their natural beauty, and possibly also places noteworthy for their historical associations; perhaps in time we shall come to feel that the common rural landscape, tenanted only by the rustic at his labor and the cattle at their pasture, by the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, is no place for an aggressive reminder of the ills of humanity and the pills warranted to cure them. Let us think of the opening of Gray's Elegy—

The Curfew tells the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd which slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way
And leaves the world to darkness and to me—

and consider whether such lines could ever have been written if the poet, musing in Stoke Poges churchyard, had looked in one direction and seen the lowing herd winding past somebody's advertisement of a patent oilcake; in another, and seen the weary ploughman considering whether he should buy some gaudily flaunted oostrom warranted to ease his weariness; in a third, and seen some garish board offering him an oil to illuminate the glimmering landscape as it faded on his sight. Yet the scene immortalized by Gray should be sacred to every Englishman, not because it is singularly remarkable for natural beauty, not merely because it is immortalized in one of the noblest poems in the language, but because the sentiment it inspired is the common characteristic of every rural landscape in the country with any pretence to a charm of its own. The truth is that the advertisement boarding as such is utterly incompatible with the rural landscape as such. Their association at once strikes a discord, says The London Times, which no liberal mind can endure.

Both Were There.

Miss Millyen. One can be very happy in this world with health and money.

Deadbroke. Then let's be made one, I have the health and you have the money!

Why They No Longer Speak.

She (romantically). What would you do if we should meet in the hereafter?
He (earnestly). I'd go through fire for you — Pittsburgh Press

If some men would reflect more, they would be brighter; if some women were brighter, they would reflect more.

Genius unexerted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks.

"And I want to tell you fellows that I like you a lot in spite of your manifold faults. You boys don't treat me right, though. You take my sermons and pick out a piece here, a piece there and a piece somewhere else. Then you string the pieces together, and, naturally, they read funny."

"Now, suppose I reported the Bible that way! A man asks me what the Bible tells him to do. I read in one place, 'And Judas went out and hanged himself.' I turn over and read, 'Go thou and do likewise.' And in another place I find, 'And do it quickly.'"

"Now, you see, boys, that sort of thing won't do. It ain't fair."

Lightning's Affinity For Oak.

Electricity in the clouds, like its companion lower down, loves to seek the earth, the great reservoir of all electricity, and it finds the most available way to do so, choosing always the best conductor, conspicuous among which are the much maligned lightning rod, the high trees or the elevated steeple. It has its choice of trees as well as other things and will leap over half an acre of trees to find an oak, for which it appears to have a special attraction, and it will pass a high point to find a building that has metal about it.



The Croup.

It's a terrible thing, isn't it? Somehow, that awful cough, that hard struggle for air, can never be forgotten. Be a little for-
handed and prevent it. Keep Vapo-Cresolene in the house and when the children take cold let them breathe in the vapor during the evening. It goes right to the throat just where the croup lies. A irritation subsides, the cough quies down and serious trouble is prevented. It never fails to cure whooping cough.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer Lamp, which shall last a lifetime, and a bottle of Vapo-Cresolene, complete, \$1.50. Extra supplies of Vapo-Cresolene and Vapo-Cresolene Inhaler, \$1.00. Illustrated booklet containing full directions free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 100 Fulton St., New York, U.S.

Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked heels—baling and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Dunlop Tire Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO



C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

relation. My clothing and other things to be taken by Edward Keir. My gold locket and gold watch to I am insane ever a man was and I lost. To all my friends and de good-bye. Love to my darling I

George A. Darlington of Scythos who attempted to murder Miss Berdon and then suicided, is Geo. W. ton who served in "D" Battery R in South Africa, during the year Darlington was a member of the Field Battery and joined for active at one of the Western Ontario stations. He was a man of medium slight build, and of that contemplative mind that is easily influenced by teachings, but not having sufficient of feeling things in their right may drift into fanaticism. Dar service in South Africa was of a very factory character. He was known a number of citizens in Napanee surrounding villages. After his home from South Africa he delivered number of lectures in the villages here

Children Cry for CASTOR

Hanged and Laid and Laid. It is not given to many, but he was hanged and buried and yet he tell the tale, but such was the end of one John Bartendale, who executed at York in 1634 for. After his body had hung for an hour it was buried. A gentleman passing by the grave, which I been filled up, thought he saw earth move, and with the help of a servant he disinterred the convict was still alive.

It was the custom in those days to bury suicides and executed criminals without any coffin. The man was fully treated and entirely recovered. He became hostler at the "cottage" in York and lived a very exemplary life. When asked why could tell in relation to him, having experienced it, he replied when I was turned off flashes seemed to dart from my eye which I fell into a state of delirium and insensibility.

Asthma Can be Cured. Those testimonials conclusively prove that it can be permanently cured by inhaling ozone, a vegetable antiseptic that does away with the germs causing the disease, ozone gives immediate relief to the cough and suffocating sensations, breathing easy and regular and insured sleep. Catarrh of the nose and throat are unable even to relieve anyone. The Catarrh Inhaler is a hard rubber, fits into the vest pocket, used at work, in church, in the street any place—at any time. Two months (guaranteed), price \$1.00; trial Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake Pills.

Women in Command

In several villages of Finland a woman has authority, for a sect exists there whose discipline is forced to marry and to take a wife. I submit to the wife in all things women choose one of their number to govern them, whose duty it is that the men behave themselves, punish them if they transgress, and are the "Puritans" of who also recognize the supremacy of women.

The First Women on the Stage

It is now ascertained beyond doubt that women first appeared on stage between November, 16 January, 1661. On Jan. 3 Peppercorn, the first woman, tells us saw "The Beggar's Bush," a well done, and here the first time I ever saw women come on stage.

itching Skin

ress by day and night—
it's the complaint of those who
o unfortunate as to be afflicted
Eczema or Salt Rheum—and out-
applications do not cure.
can't.

source of the trouble is in the
—make that pure and this scab-
burning, itching skin disease will
pear.

was taken with an itching on my
which proved very disagreeable. I
ded it was salt rheum and bought a
of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days
began taking it I felt better and it
ot long before I was cured. Have
had any skin disease since." Mas.
WARD, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
the blood of all impurities and
all eruptions.

**OF G. A. DARLINGTON, WHO
AS A CANADIAN SOLDIER IN
SOUTH AFRICA.**

Arbor, Mich., Nov. 21.—Because
Sheldon allowed a man to escort
melancholy night from the store where
employed, C. A. Darlington, a pack-
the An Arbor Organ Company, and
ent in the University School of Music
er in the arm and then shot himself
th. Darlington and she had quarrelled
last night's episode. The young
ame here from Strathcona, Ont. He
with the Canadian soldiers in the
African war. He was about 24 years

lington had been keeping company
Miss Sheldon up to a month ago. He
d he was engaged to be married to
at that the engagement was broken
he was infatuated with the young
nd, last night, when he saw the other
man accompany her home, his feel-
f jealousy were aroused. This morn-
awaited her as she was going to
nd threatened her, unless she took a
with him and explained to him why
was accompanied to her home by
young man mentioned. They had
ded about a half-mile south on Main
to Hill-street, when he became furious
as frightened and ran into Chris-
's yard and called for help.

tout of here; we don't want any
here," said Teufel to Darlington.
at the jealous lover pulled a revolver
ot Miss Sheldon in the arm.
fel hurried her around to the back of
use to prevent the crazed lover killing
Just then Darlington must have real-
ized he had committed, for Mr.
heard another shot, and running
front of the house, found the world
rderer lying on the ground, bleeding
ely from a bullet wound in the neck,
was instantaneous.

Sheldon's wound is not dangerous.
gton took a prominent part in Y. M.
work here, and was extraordinarily
in the cause of religion.
ter was found in the Teufel yard
he shooting. It was signed by Darl-
and read:

"Nov. 21, 1902
tice.—Please do not send my body
Give it to the doctors of the Uni-
Hospital. My musical instruments
go G. F. Gordon. My books are to
en to the Young Men's Christian Assn.
My clothing and other belong-
to be taken by Edward Keinschmidt.
ld locket and gold watch to go home.
near as ever a man was and eternally
To all my friends and dear ones,
eye. Love to my darling mother."
rge A. Darlington of Strathcona, Ont.
tempted to murder Miss Bertha Shel-
d then suicided, is Geo. W. Darling-
ton served in "D" Battery R. C. A.
th Africa, during the year 1900.
gton was a member of the second
Battery and joined for active service
of the Western Ontario recruiting
ns. He was a man of medium height
build, and of that contemplative type

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in
items from the surrounding district must
sign their names to correspondence as a
sign of good faith, not for publication.
Any correspondence received without the
name attached will not be published.

STRATHCONA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Weir are at her
father's Mr. Davy. Mr. Weir is in
poor health.

Miss Lloyd has returned to her home
in Watertown, N. Y. after a visit
with Mrs. Morgan.

The temperance people are working
for the coming election.

Mrs. Neely has returned home after
a visit of several months with her son
and daughter in Manitoba.

A great deal of thieving is going on
here. Farmers find their grain stolen
and their hen roosts cleared. The
thieves are becoming bolder and take
grain, grass seed, corn, small farming
implements, and every thing, in fact,
they can carry off. In a town in Brit-
ish Columbia it was a rule to examine
individuals who did not work, and
had no visible means of support. If
they could not give a satisfactory ex-
planation, they were warned to leave
the place. Such a rule might be a
good thing here. There is talk of a
vigilance committee for a long.

BATH.

The mission meetings which have
been held this week in the Episcopal
church have been greatly enjoyed, and
the twenty minute talks proved bene-
ficial and inspiring. The last meeting
is to be held Sunday.

Bath has sustained another big loss.
The evaporator and three homes being
utterly destroyed by fire on Tuesday.
The fire broke out in the evaporator
about four o'clock. It is supposed to
have started in the dryer. The fire
had got quite a headway before the
employers discovered it and the flames
quickly spread to the houses on either
side. Mr. Cyrus Barridge, Mr. Mott
and Mr. Young were the unfortunate
losers by the fire. Although most of the
household goods were taken from the
houses a good deal was damaged, as is
the rule in such cases. The loss of
the evaporator means a good deal to
the ones who were employed and we
hope to see the building go up again.
We are sorry to hear that Mrs. O.
Ball is quite ill and we hope she will
soon be around again.

Mr. Al. Ross is very ill and in the
Kingston Hospital. We hope soon to
hear of his recovery.

Mr. Mike Wemp is working on the
boardwalks which were damaged by
the fire.

Leroy Haslton spent last Sunday
with his parents here and is expected
home again this coming Sunday.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 27th,
there is to be a phonograph concert in
the town hall. The entertainment is
given by Capt. C. A. Gunn, of Pa-
erson, N. J.

It Cures all Creeds—Here are a few
names of clergymen of different creeds who
are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrh-
al Powder to "live up to the preaching" in
all it claims. Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr.
Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow
and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and
Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies
of their personal letters for the asking. 50
cents.—105

A well known and popular artist
has arrived in the land. Her name,
for the personification regards, three
of the four seasons of the year, femi-
nine classification and grace, is

WORTH A KING'S RANSOM.

Saved From
The Maelstrom
or
Catarrh

How Peruna
Saves
Lives



the doctors fairly gave me up, and I de-
spaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the
splendid testimonials given by people
who had been cured by Peruna, and de-
termined to try a bottle. I felt but little
better, but used a second and a third
bottle and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but
they were worth a king's ransom to
me. I talk Peruna to all my friends
and am a true believer in its worth."
—Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham.

MRS. COL. E. J. GRESHAM, Treas-
urer Daughters of the Confederacy,
and President Herndon Village Improve-
ment Society, writes the following letter
from Herndon, Fairfax county, Va.:

Herndon, Va.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—"I cannot speak too high-
ly of the value of Peruna. I believe
that I owe my life to its wonderful
merits. I suffered with catarrh of the
head and lungs in its worst form, until

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

The next annual meeting of the
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental
Union will be held at the Agricultural
College, Guelph, Ontario, on Monday
and Tuesday, 8th and 9th, starting at
1:30 p.m. on Monday. Reports will
be presented and discussed on co-op-
erative experiments conducted through-
out Ontario, in Agriculture, Horti-
culture, Economic Botany, Poultry
Raising, and Forestry. As there were
in all about 4,000 experimenters
throughout Ontario in 1902, these
reports should be very instructive.

Besides four general sessions, there
will be two sessions on household
economics, which will be specially
interesting to the ladies. Miss Beside

She Dried His Distress.
An artist who was making a sketch-
ing tour through a picturesque region
of Connecticut chanced one day on a
barn so alluring to his eye that he sat
down on a stone wall and went to work
at once.

He soon became conscious that he
had two interested spectators in the
persons of the farmer and his wife,
who had come to the door of the house
to watch him.

The artist by and by discovered that
he had lost or mislaid his rubber eraser,
and as he wished to correct a slight
error in the sketch he went up to the
door and asked the farmer's wife if he
might have a small piece of dry bread.
This, as every artist knows, makes a
good eraser.

IRON-OX

TABLETS

First Women on the Stage.
Now ascertained beyond doubt
men first appeared upon the
between November, 1660, and
1661. On Jan. 3 Pepys, that
te playgoer, tells us that he
he "Begger's Bush," "it being
ie, and here the first time that
saw women come upon the

THE MAN OUTSIDE.

Everybody for ten miles around knew that Burt Thatcher and Minnie Davis were engaged. She was the daughter of a farmer, and he was a clerk in a village store, and both had many friends and acquaintances. The course of true love was running along as smoothly as a pair of bob sleighs in winter time, when a windmill agent came along and sold Farmer David a mill.

This agent was a middle-aged man with golden whiskers and a great deal of cheek, and, as he had to direct the setting up of the mill, he was at the farmhouse for a couple of weeks. His attention was early attracted to Minnie, and, no matter how many wives and children he had hidden away in other localities he posed for an old bachelor for the nonce, and uttered more words of praise and flattery in 10 minutes than she had ever heard in a month before. The knowledge that she was engaged, together with a sight of the young man who was to lead her to the hymeneal altar, animated the agent with a spirit of deviltry, and he swung the praises of Minnie Davis till Burt Thatcher's jealousy was aroused and he was ready for a quarrel.

When once a young man lets his best girl understand that he is jealous of her she feels it her bounden duty to make him as uncomfortable as she can for a few weeks. Young Thatcher might as well have been jealous of Minnie's grandfather as of the windmill man, i with his golden whiskers, but when he heard that the two sang hymns and played checkers together, in addition to gathering harvest apples and reading Shakespeare on the front veranda after dinner, the green-eyed monster demanded a row.

One was forthcoming. One evening the clerk drove up to Farmer Davis with his jaw "set," and five minutes later he was saying to the girl of his heart:

"False creature, how dare you look into my eyes after the way you have carried on with that yaller-whiskered old hollyhock!"

"His whiskers are not yellow, but golden," corrected Minnie, "and he's hardly more than a young man yet."

"Ha! It must be a case of love at first sight, with the whiskers thrown in."

"I say his whiskers are golden."

"They are yaller."

"You want to pick a quarrel!"

"You want to marry him!"

From thence on it was easy for the young man. All he had to do was to call Minnie a heartless girl, a flirt and a coquette, and add that he was glad he had found her out before it was too late. Her feelings were hurt, her indignation aroused, and she suggested that he had better look around and find some one to suit him better. Of course he drove away with flaming face and surging heart, and of course it wasn't a week before everybody heard of the row and had something to say about it.

When he had fulfilled his mission, which was to put up the best windmill on earth and tell every farmer's daughter that she was the sweetest and handsomest girl in the country, the windmill man took his pay and drove on, and his golden whiskers were hardly remembered 15 minutes after his departure. Among the people who were surprised that he did not ask for Minnie's hand before leaving the neighborhood was Burt

and grumbling and getting a drink of water at the well.

With her heart in her mouth and the shot gun ready to fall from her trembling hands the girl waited. The tramp whistled, and then sat down on the doorstep. But only for a moment. Then he arose and seemed to move along to a kitchen window. His game was to raise the sash and smash the glass, and, shutting her eyes and trusting that her grave would be kept green, Minnie pointed the gun somewhere or other and pulled the trigger. There was a flash a roar and a yell. Scared as she was she detected something familiar in the tones of the yell, and when her name was shouted she opened the door to admit Burt Thatcher. He had not only heard of the accident that detained her parents, but had made use of it to drive out to the farmhouse and tell the girl how sorry he was for making a chump of himself. He was not at the window when the shot was fired, but walking away from it. Most of the charge went wild, but about a dozen of the little pellets peppered his shoulders and quickened his longing to kiss and make up. Minnie opened the door to speak his name and fall into his arms, and most of the shot had worked out and the marriage day been set when the old folks reached home, and the mother elevated her hands and rolled up her eyes as she exclaimed:

"For the land's sake, but how things do come about in this 'ere world of ours!"

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH

Avoid Overheating Your House or Place of Work.

This is the season when diseases of the respiratory tract are to be expected. Diphtheria and pneumonia are spreading. It is time for the exercise of care in the matter of keeping the feet dry and of wearing proper clothing. There is one very fruitful source of throat and lung trouble which is worth especial notice. That is the overheating of schools, residences and offices. Nine houses in ten are kept at a temperature which invites throat trouble. The same thing can be said of most offices and public halls and churches. As soon as there is a faint chill in the air steam is turned on or furnaces fired up and people sizzle in an atmosphere heated to 80 degrees or thereabouts.

Such a temperature is an invitation to the bacilli, which makes trouble in the air passages. It congests the mucous membrane and prepares a field for the operations of the microbes which produce pneumonia, diphtheria, and kindred diseases. Those micro-organisms are innocuous so long as the tissues are in normal condition. It is only when the linings of the air passages are irritated and inflamed by excessive artificial heat or other cause that they produce disease.

Few "bad colds" are the result of low temperature. They almost invariably occur as the sequence of perspiration—sensible or insensible—suddenly checked. A man wearing his winter clothing will sit in an office heated to a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees. He will perspire more or less inevitably. Then he will go out on the street and to cool off he will throw open his coat and the next morning he has a "cold" without knowing how he got it. If his throat is inflamed he may have tonsillitis or he may go down with pneumonia.

The fault is not with the low temperature outside, but with the high temperature indoors. People should regulate the indoor heat to the weight of their winter clothing, just

QUEER FADS THEY HAVE

SOME THINGS THE RETIRED RICH OF LONDON DO.

Relieved Victims of Corns—Broker Turned Night Into Day at Great Cost.

A strange thing occurred about 30 years ago, whereby the authorities at the Bank of England and the mint were for a time completely mystified, says Pearson's Weekly. A former member of a wealthy banking firm, Branksome by name, a white-bearded, venerable-looking old man, resided in a mansion abutting on a fashionable West End square. All his life, the day-long jingle of coins in the Lombard street counting house had been as music in his ears, and now, in his declining years, a strange thought had entered into his soul.

The poor old man had conceived the idea that the state of the copper coinage was a disgrace to the realm, and that the current pence and half-pence needed washing. Accordingly, he had organized a regular system of collection, cleansing and redistribution of dirty coppers. He himself, with his highly-paid men and maid servants toiled unremittingly and the extensive stabling and outbuildings at the rear of the house were like the washing department of a firm of beer bottlers. The coins were washed, steeped in antiseptic solution, burnished, and finally had holes bored in them for convenience in stringing together.

It was pointed out to Mr. Branksome that as the "business" was being conducted, he was subjecting himself to unheard of pains and penalties for "defacing the coin of the realm." If, however, he would undertake to cease boring holes in the coins, said the officers from Scotland Yard, this liability would be obviated. After some demur, the proposal was agreed to; but Branksome continued washing and burnishing the Queen's money to the day of his death, which occurred not long after.

BEDS IN EVERY ROOM.

Much more recently the details of another odd case have leaked out. Mr. Southborough, an elderly man of large private means, was in every respect mentally sound, save for one strange fad. He was a successful business man of the "self-made" variety, and used to declare that, as a poor street arab, he had never known what it was to sleep in a proper bed.

Now, however, lying in beds and contemplating them had become the sole recreation of his life. He had a magnificent bed in every room in the house. In the drawing room was a splendid brass bedstead in the Italian style; while the dining room was embellished with a fine old Tudor example in solid oak, to match the other fittings of the apartment. The cellars, attics and domestic offices, as well as the conservatories and bedrooms, were furnished mainly with cots, cribs and cradles—even hammocks and ship's bunks were not forgotten—and the most peculiar thing of all was that the servants had every day first to disarrange and then to "make" every bed in the house.

An extraordinary case was that of Mr. Ambert, a wealthy recluse, whose sole hobby in life it was to kill flies. He called it "sport," and as such he certainly seemed to regard it, for he was brimming over with enthusiasm for his strange pursuit. A firm of gunsmiths in the city had specially made for him a rifle of exceeding lightness and marvelously small bore, and with this curious weapon he was wont to perambulate his house in sporting attire.

his well-intentioned relative; quite recently, he was still leading life of langorous ease in his private public house.

Another transformation of the interior of a family mansion rose in an extraordinary inversion of plans of nature. The owner, Brownjohn, a retired stockbroker was determined to turn night into day, and it cost him thousands of pounds to do it. All the old windows of the house were built so as to exclude every ray of natural light. Entrance to the mansion was by an underground passage and every room had a door window opening on to a magnificent central space, which was open to the roof. From the roof, when it was night outside, an imitation shone forth an electric glare, which filled the whole place with a light of day.

The wealthy eccentric rose at o'clock each morning, and, having breakfasted, started on a day's time of work and pleasure. He lived at 1 in the morning, drank a cup of tea about 4 a. m., and dined at 7 o'clock, retiring to rest about 11 a. m., when, by an ingenious sliding arrangement in the roof, bright sky and imitation sun at once transformed into a concave expanse of inky blackness; from which a host of false stars twinkled and an artificial moon shone forth her beams.

TRICK WORTHY A CONJURER

How a Paris Business Man Saved Cable Tolls.

Recently a wealthy merchant of Paris, who does an extensive business with Japan, was informed that a prominent firm in Yokohama had failed, but the name of the firm could not learn, though he was anxious to ascertain whether it was the one with which he did most of his business in that city.

He could have learned the truth by cabling, but instead he went to a man, a well known banker who received the news, and requested the banker to reveal the name of the firm to him.

"That's a delicate thing to do," replied the banker, "for the news is not official, and if I gave you my name I might incur some responsibility."

The merchant argued, but in vain, and finally he made this proposition:

"I will give you," he said, "a list of ten firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it, then to tell me, without mentioning any name, whether or not the name of the firm which has failed appears in it. Surely you will do that for me?"

"Yes," said the banker, "for I do not mention any name I can be held responsible in any way."

The list was made out, the banker looked through it, and, as he handed it back to the merchant, said:

"The name of the firm which failed is there."

"Then I've lost heavily," replied the merchant, "for that is the firm with which I did business," showing him a name on the list.

"But how do you know that the firm which has failed?" asked the banker in surprise.

"Easily," replied the merchant. "Of the ten names on the list only one is genuine, that of the firm with which I did business; all the others are fictitious."

MENDING CABLES.

Sometimes Raised From a Depth of Over Two Miles.

Of course, when submarine cable breaks, the results are far more

look around and find some one to suit him better. Of course he drove away with flaming face and surging heart, and of course it wasn't a week before everybody heard of the row and had something to say about it.

When he had fulfilled his mission, which was to put up the best windmill on earth and tell every farmer's daughter that she was the sweetest and handsomest girl in the country, the windmill man took his pay and drove on, and his golden whiskers were hardly remembered 15 minutes after his departure. Among the people who were surprised that he did not ask for Minnie's hand before leaving the neighborhood was Bert Thatcher. He was not only surprised but mollified. He was not only mollified, but found himself wondering if he couldn't make it up with the girl and be restored to favor. Like many another man, he didn't appreciate a good thing until he had lost it.

The more Bert thought of those whiskers the more he was inclined to believe that the color was golden instead of "yallar," but how was he to let Minnie understand his change of feelings? He must gently "crawl" the next time she visited the store to "trade," and if she showed a yielding disposition the chasm would be bridged. This decision arrived at, he had only to wait, and for a week before she called in company with her mother he had it all mapped out as to how he would receive her. His calculations received a setback, however.

"Mr. Thatcher, we want to look at some of your best table cloths," announced the girl as she looked him straight in the eyes, and his heart went down like a lump of lead and he saw those golden whiskers floating in the air about him.

During the hour she was in the store Minnie remarked that it was a backward summer, that the huckleberry crop was very poor, that rain was badly needed, that she couldn't understand why shovels were down and table cloths were up; and the uncomfortable young man would recollect fourteen different occasions when she lugged in the name of "Mr. Thatcher." He was so put out over events that he sold a sixty-cent hoe to old Mr. Johnson for 28 cents, and astonished Aunt Mary Phillips by asking her 60 cents a yard for seven-cent calico. As a matter of fact Minnie intended to do her share toward "making up" when the proper time came, but she wanted to punish the young man first.

Four weeks after the buying of the table cloths, and without the young couple having spoken a word together since, Farmer Davis and his wife set out one day for a ten-mile drive to Cassville, intending to be back home before dark. While they were returning they met with an accident, and it came about that Minnie found herself alone in the house when night fell. She didn't begin to get nervous until about 9 o'clock, but then a call from a tramp frightened her into locking all the doors and imagining all sorts of things. The tramp had taken a cold bite and left, but, knowing that she was alone, he would doubtless hang about and break into the house. Farmer Davis had a shot gun, and that shotgun was kept loaded with bird shot to kill owls and chicken hawks.

When Minnie was worked up to such a nervous pitch that she imagined every gust of wind to be the muffled footsteps of the tramp she got down the gun and resolved to perish like a true heroine. Five minutes after this resolve was taken some one knocked at the front door. It was the tramp, of course. Two minutes later he was at the kitchen door. Then he was heard muttering

variably occur as the sequence of perspiration—sensible or insensible—suddenly checked. A man wearing his winter clothing will sit in an office heated to a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees. He will perspire more or less inevitably. Then he will go out on the street and to cool off he will throw open his coat and the next morning he has a "cold" without knowing how he got it. If his throat is inflamed he may have tonsillitis or he may go down with pneumonia.

The fault is not with the low temperature outside, but with the high temperature indoors. People should regulate the indoor heat to the weight of their winter clothing, just as they adjust the weight of their clothing to encounter the lower outdoor temperature of autumn and winter. In that way they will avoid many "colds" and minimize the peril of more dangerous respiratory disorders.

"HAMMERING."

Have You Played at This New Form of Pastime?

The organizer of bazaars and similar entertainments, not to speak of the average family hostess in the country when the long evenings come, is always on the look-out for new forms of pastime, and to such may be commended that most amusing competition, for ladies only, known as "hammering."

This same "hammering" owes its origin to Australia, where it is amazingly popular at church bazaars and entertainments in general. First of all a prize is offered, and then three or more ladies—the competitors—step upon the platform. To each one is given a hammer and half a dozen nails, these articles being exactly the same in each case. In addition, the competitors are given a piece of very hard wood, and the object of each lady is to drive her supply of nails into the wood in a given time and with a certain amount of accuracy.

The contestant who does the nail-driving in the neatest and most efficient way within a given time gets the prize. These contests are provocative of a great deal of fun, but sometimes a very eager lady will show some amount of temper when she hammers her thumb instead of the nail, and this causes unsympathetic onlookers to laugh the more. Often enough the prizes are sufficiently valuable to cause girls to spend many an hour in practising nail-driving, and Sydney boasts of a lady who proudly accepts the title of "Champion Hammerer of Australia." Her photograph, with a bold array of medals and cups, figures amongst the pictures of celebrities sold in the shops.

PRETTY STORY OF ROYALTY.

King George III., of England, who made Weymouth fashionable by going there to reside occasionally, used frequently to make excursions into the rural neighborhood about the town. On one of these rambles he passed a field where only one woman was at work and asked her where the rest of her companions were. With much naïveté the woman replied: "They have gone to see the king." "And why did you not go with them?" rejoined his Majesty. "I would not give a pin to see him," replied the peasant. "Because the fools that are gone to town to see him will lose a day's work by it, which is more than I can afford to do, for I have five children to work for." "Well, then," replied George, putting some money into her hand, "you may tell your companions who are gone to see the king that the king came to see you."

hammocks and ship's bunks were not forgotten—and the most peculiar thing of all was that the servants had every day first to disarrange and then to "make" every bed in the house.

An extraordinary case was that of Mr. Ambert, a wealthy recluse, whose sole hobby in life it was to kill flies. He called it "sport," and as such he certainly seemed to regard it, for he was brimming over with enthusiasm for his strange pursuit. A firm of gunsmiths in the city had specially made for him a rifle of exceeding lightness and marvelously small bore, and with this curious weapon he was wont to perambulate his house in sporting attire, shooting flies on the wing. He even shot them as he lay in bed.

Larger game he did not disdain—such as rats and mice—but flies were his favorite sport, and in the height of the fly season, from every part of the house came the whip-like crack of his tiny weapon. This intrepid sportsman by no means allowed the flyless British winter to interfere with his venturesome pastime. From the end of September till the following June, he invariably spent abroad, passing from the Riviera to Egypt, and from Egypt even further south, as game grew scarce.

CORNS ATTENDED TO FREE.

In the streets around Trafalgar Square might have been seen any morning a few years ago an old gentleman of benevolent aspect, walking with gentle tread and scrutinizing the feet and gait, rather than the faces, of passengers. Had you watched the old gentleman's movements you would presently have seen him accost some shabby looking man shambling painfully along, and the probability is that you would then have seen the old gentleman help the shabby looking man into the neat brougham, which had all along been keeping pace with the old gentleman's movements, and in which probably one or more similar shabby looking men would already be seated.

Mr. Travers, for such, was the old gentleman's name, had in his time been a great sufferer from corns, and now that he had realized a handsome competence, it was his delight to roam the streets in search of palpable sufferers from affections of the feet and take them off in his carriage to his home in the northern suburbs, where a skilled chiropodist was in constant attendance. Bad "cases" used frequently to occupy his attention for weeks together, during which time the lucky patient could depend on board and lodging of the most stupendous description.

The utility of testamentary restrictions on wayward heirs was never more strikingly demonstrated than in the north of England a few years ago. Mr. Pratt, a millionaire mill owner in Lancashire, left the bulk of his fortune to his nephew, on condition that the young man should never again enter a public house. Somewhat to the surprise of his friends, the young fellow accepted the legacy on these terms. No sooner, however, had he entered into possession of his deceased uncle's mansion than the furniture and effects were sold by auction. An army of workmen then appeared, and for months the place was

GIVEN OVER TO THEM.

When the grand reopening took place, it was found that the whole interior of the mansion had been converted into the semblance of a large and luxurious public house. Taproom, "snug" bay parlor, smoke and billiard rooms—nothing was missing; while from behind a magnificent bar resplendent barmaids beamed sweet smiles as they measured the free drinks to an army of the legatees' chums. Thus did this young man circumvent the wishes of

the merchant, "for that is the firm with which I did business," show him a name on the list.

"But how do you know that the firm which has failed?" as the banker in surprise.

"Easily," replied the merchant. "Of the ten names on the list one is genuine, that of the firm which I did business; all the others are fictitious."

MENDING CABLES.

Sometimes Raised From a Depth of Over Two Miles.

Of course, when submarine cable break, the results are far more serious than in the case of land wires, says Pearson's Weekly. "France has declared—once flashing from London to Sydney, followed by silence. Cable communication was interrupted; strained relations were known to exist at time between ourselves and neighbors across the Channel, the colonies jumped to the conclusion that the 'missing word' in the diluted message was 'war.' Of course, the real interpretation, with the damage to the cable was paired, and the completed despatch came to hand, proved to be of less sinister significance.

It is the possibility of some misunderstanding as this that makes the companies so anxious to promptly repair their cables when damaged. Telegraph repairing ships for this purpose are kept stationed in parts of the globe, and on a being reported, are ready to start for the scene of the accident at moment's notice.

Arrived there, the vessel steers slowly backwards and forwards across the line of route, having grapnel out, until the cable is located. It is then hauled up, examined, repaired, and thoroughly tested, the chief telegraphist on board sends messages to both shore ends. Afterwards, it is carefully lowered again to the bed of the ocean. When the cable is not actually broken. Where it is, the two ends are hauled up, buoyed and spliced. Finally, if the depth is very great, and the cable intact, though damaged, a grapnel has been used which grips and cuts the cable at the same time, so that half the weight of it has to be raised. By adopting this method procedure, cables can be, and not frequently are, raised from a depth of two thousand fathoms, or over two miles.

WORKED A MIRACLE.

Somali Mullah Was Aided Unconsciously by the British.

A good story is told of how Somali Mullah worked one of the "miracles" which drew many volunteers to his banner.

An English man-of-war was sent to demonstrate off the coast, and night threw a searchlight onto jungle-covered mountains. Abdu was in hiding there, and knew from his visits to Aden what it was that his followers hailed as a star told them that the light was seeking him.

When the electric rays actually flooded his encampment he cried triumph, "Will you deny now that I am under the eye of God?"

The Somali fell on their knees, the earth with their foreheads replied: "Thou art truly the El Chosen, the Mullah, the Mas. Our goods, our existence, our souls belong to thee. We place ourselves entirely at the disposition of thy will."

A few weeks later came the news of the rising of some 4,000 of the Somali.—London Express.

well-intentioned relative; and, recently, he was still leading a languorous case in his private house.

Other transformation of the interior of a family mansion resulted extraordinary inversion of the order of nature. The owner, Mr. John, a retired stockbroker, determined to turn night into day and it cost him thousands of dollars to do it. All the outside walls of the house were built up, to exclude every ray of daylight. Entrance to the mansion was by an underground passage, every room had a door and window opening on to a magnificent space, which was open to daylight. From the roof, when it rained outside, an imitation sun forth an electric glare, which lit the whole place with a light as

wealthy eccentric rose at 9 o'clock each morning, and, having fasted, started on a day's round of work and pleasure. He lunched in the morning, drank a cup of coffee about 4 a. m., and dined at 1 o'clock, retiring to rest about 10 a. m., when, by an ingenious arrangement in the roof, the sky and imitation sun were transformed into a concave of inky blackness; from out of which a host of false stars led and an artificial moon forth her beams.

K WORTHY A CONJURER.

a Paris Business Man Saved Cable Tolls.

Recently a wealthy merchant in London, who does an extensive business with Japan, was informed that his firm in Yokohama had failed, but the name of the firm he did not learn, though he was most anxious to ascertain whether it was one with which he did most of his business in that city. He could have learned the truth by inquiry, but instead he went to the office of a well known banker who had received the news, and requested the banker to reveal the name of the firm to him.

"It's a delicate thing to do," said the banker, "for the news is confidential, and if I gave you the name I might incur some responsibility."

The merchant argued, but in vain, until he made this proposition:

"I will give you," he said, "a list of all the firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it and to tell me, without mentioning names, whether or not the name of the firm which has failed appears on it. Surely you will do that for me."

"Yes," said the banker, "for if I mention any name I cannot be held responsible in any way." A list was made out, the banker handed it through it, and, as he handed it back to the merchant, said: "The name of the firm which has failed is there."

"I've lost heavily," replied the merchant, "for that is the firm which I did business with," showing the name on the list. "How do you know that?" asked the merchant. "I know it," replied the banker. "I have ten names on the list only one genuine, that of the firm with which I did business; all the others are fictitious."

MENDING CABLES.

times Raised From a Depth of Over Two Miles.

Of course, when submarine cables

A GREAT ELEPHANT HUNT

AN ESCAPE, THRILLING PURSUIT, AND CAPTURE.

Story of Life in India—This Elephant Was a Cunning Fellow.

An extraordinary story of the doings of a rogue elephant in the Andamans is told in the last issue of the Indian Forester.

On 14th February, 1889, the largest and most powerful of the Andamans timber-dragging elephants, called Napier, escaped into the forest. For seven years Napier terrorized the natives, and it was not until July, 1896, that a determined attempt was made to capture him by means of one male and two female elephants. After being decoyed for fourteen miles through the forest, he became suspicious one night, and having fought and severely punished the male elephant, he made off into the forest, and was not seen again for three years.

In August, 1899, he suddenly reappeared, and did serious damage to a number of the tame elephants. On the 15th of the month Napier fell into a pit which had been dug for him, but owing to the pit not being deep enough, he got out, and

ONCE MORE DISAPPEARED.

His next re-appearance was in April, 1901, when he turned and chased his pursuers. It was reported that Napier had become very cunning, would not walk into pitfalls, and never came along the same path two days running. Then for another twelve months he vanished.

He re-appeared suddenly one evening in April, 1902, standing in a nullah which enclosed the forest camp. The police guard at once turned out, and, loading their Sniders with ball, moved down to the near side of the nullah to prevent his crossing it and attacking the tame elephants.

The police fired two volleys at Napier at a distance of 30 yards, one while he stood sideways to them and the other as he ran away in an easterly direction. The police reported that they had hit the elephant 36 times, but though traces of blood were found on the ground, it was subsequently evident that the wounds inflicted were quite superficial.

After this exploit, official sentence of death was passed upon Napier, and an expedition started from Port Blair, in a steam launch to hunt him down.

On the morning of April 28, fresh footprints of Napier were reported. The party at once set out, tracked them for nearly a mile, when on turning a corner in the path they found themselves face to face with the elephant. He entirely filled the path, was standing twenty feet above them, and was

THIRTY YARDS DISTANT.

Two of the officers at once covered him and fired. The first bullet hit the base of his trunk, and the second a spot close by. Clouds of dust came out of the elephant's head, and he at once retreated. Then commenced an exciting chase. For three miles the party followed him as fast as they could, but though the trail of blood showed plain, they had to give the chase up by nightfall. The party was up at sunrise the next morning and another thrilling pursuit began.

At last he was once more discovered. An officer fired at something he saw moving indistinctly through the undergrowth. It proved to be Napier, and the shot sent him to his final doom, for it turned him into a rather open stream, where another member of the party, getting him

typically disabled"—that is, rendered harmless—without being killed outright? Granting even that the minute quantity of pepper which would be all one could use without rendering the milk positively undrinkable would be sufficient to render the microbes more or less inert, would they remain so after deposition in the human body? Not all of them would reach the gastric juices of the stomach; they would remain, in fact, in the vicinity of the teeth, mouth, and throat.

The use of salt as a condiment, or as an addition to food, seems undoubtedly attended with

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

Yet it is not necessary to the health and strength of any tissue. The immediate office is to excite the flow from the salivary glands and the liver, pancreas, etc., and thus the process of digestion is rendered more easy.

In small quantities, therefore, it is necessary to civilized life—necessary because civilized man, with his weakened appetite, finds it useful as a stimulating condiment. Savages seldom touch it; so, too, the lower flesh-eating animals—the lion and tiger, for example—though in wild regions, where it abounds, they may be seen licking the rocks and earth. As an addition to the food of horses, cows, sheep, poultry, etc., salt has been proved to be most beneficial in its effects. In this respect it is unlike pepper.

Yet its indiscriminate and unthinking use may be the means of causing much unnecessary pain.

Salt, as is well known, is the chloride of sodium, and in the case of people with chronic rheumatic, etc., tendencies, this, to quote an accepted authority, meeting with uric acid in the system, would be changed to a urate of soda, which, if not eliminated by skin or kidneys, would, naturally enough, be deposited in the ligaments or bones. Of course, it follows, therefore, that the rheumatic and gouty at least should look upon salt, to a considerable extent, as an enemy in disguise.—London Answers.

WHERE COFFEE COMES FROM.

Brazil Produces Four-fifths of the World's Supply.

The world's production of coffee for the last season, according to the best statistical information, was 15,460,000 bags of 132lb. each. Of this immense product Brazil's share was nearly four-fifths of the total crop; and, in spite of the glutted markets, its production is increasing every year.

The Central American States and Mexico and the other South American Republics—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru—contributed to the market 2,200,000 bags. For a little place, the Republic of Hayti is a remarkable contributor to the coffee supplies, its product last year amounting to 450,000 bags.

Porto Rico and Jamaica supplied 200,000 bags. Thus Latin America produced 13,900,000 bags, leaving 1,560,000 bags to come from the rest of the world. The other producers were the Dutch East Indies, 480,000 bags; British India, Ceylon, and the Philippines, 315,000; Africa and Mochoa, 225,000; Padang and Celebes, 90,000.

The surplus over and above consumption was 1,342,380 bags. This large over-production is almost equal to the total annual consumption of France. As a consequence, the price of the commodity is still low, and coffee growers are complaining of hard times, though those of Brazil seem to suffer less than the planters of other countries.

BREATHE AND GROW PRETTY.

"LAST RESOURCE" MEALS

WORLD'S EXPERIMENTS WITH EMERGENCY FOODS.

England's Experience in the South African War—What the Food Consists of.

"This tin must not be opened except by order of an officer." That is what the little printed label on an emergency ration tin says, and it is quite sufficient to prevent any Tommy in the service from eating his "last resource" until he is absolutely compelled to.

When the British Army goes on active service each man is served out with a blue tin can, weighing about one pound and five ounces. This tin is about six and a half inches long, oval in shape, and contains condensed foods, sufficient to sustain a man for forty-eight hours, or even longer with care. This is the emergency ration, and it has been tried with great success by our troops. The tin is made up of two separate little tins, one of which contains powdered beef and wheat, with adequate spices. The contents can be eaten cold, or may be boiled with water, and made into a soup or stew, when it makes an excellent meal. The other tin contains chocolate and sugar, mixed into a cake. This latter is perhaps the more sustaining of the two. The whole tin is airtight, and is made to open by tearing off a strip of thin metal from the center of the whole.

The question of rations for troops in time of war has been engaging the attention of every nation for many years back, but it remained for England to put the matter to the severest test during the recent

SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Voluminous reports have been issued on the experiments that have been made, but the key to the problem was proteids—a general name given the albumenoids. Proteids form muscle and give energy. On a diet lacking this a man could not exist.

He would gradually waste away and die. Besides proteids, it was found that a ration must also contain fat and carbohydrates, otherwise sugar, starch, etc., for fat serves as a fuel to the human machine, and carbohydrates are converted into fat by assimilation. It was found, by a scientific commission on rations for soldiers, that beef contains the most protein, and that more than 75 per cent. of parched wheat consists of sugar, starch, etc.

But in bulk these two foods would have been both too heavy and too cumbersome, and, in order to make the ration light and compact, it was necessary to desiccate the beef, which in its fresh state contains 78.8 per cent. of water. The desiccated beef and wheat were then ground together, and the result was our present emergency ration.

Chocolate contains 48 per cent. of fat, 30 per cent. of carbohydrates, and 12 per cent. of protein, besides a small amount of salt, while sugar is all carbohydrates. These, too, it was found made an excellent mixture, and were included in the tin.

The Germans were amongst the first to adopt the emergency ration. Prince Frederick Charles first introduced Erbswurst during the war with France, and one eminent authority has said that the success of the Germans was largely

DUE TO THIS SUBSTANCE.

It was the invention of a German cook, who conceived the idea of preserving the legume from decay. He sold his recipe to the German Government for \$20,000. The Erbswurst ration weighs seven ounces, is saffron in color, and is packed in

high I did business," showing name on the list.

how do you know that is in which has failed?" asked her in surprise.

ly," replied the merchant, "ten names on the list only genuine, that of the firm with I did business; all the others itious."

MENDING CABLES.

imes Raised From a Depth of Over Two Miles.

urse, when submarine cables the results are far more sehan in the case of land

says Pearson's Weekly, e has declared—"s once came from London to Sydney, folby silence. Cable communicas interrupted; strained relavere known to exist at the between ourselves and ourrs across the Channel, and ones jumped to the conclusion e "missing word" in the mmessage was "war." Of the real interpretation, when nage to the cable was re-and the completed despatch o hand, proved to be of far sister significance.

the possibility of some such erstanding as this that makes npanies so anxious to promptr their cables when damaged. ph repairing ships for this are kept stationed in all of the globe, and on a break eported, are ready to start scene of the accident at a t's notice.

ed there, the vessel steams backwards and forwards the line of route, having her out, until the cable is hook-is then hauled up, examined, d, and thoroughly tested by of telegraphist on board, who messages to both shore ends. ards, it is carefully lowered o the bed of the ocean. This, the cable is not actually . Where it is, the two sevs are hauled up, buoyed and . Finally, if the depth be rent, and the cable intact, al-damaged, a grapnel has ed which grips and cuts the t the same time, so that only he weight of it has to be

By adopting this method of ire, cables can be, and not in-ly are, raised from a depth thousand fathoms, or over iles.

ORKED A MIRACLE.

i Mullah Was Aided Unconsciously by the British.

od story is told of how the Mullah worked one of those les" which drew many way-to his banner.

English man-of-war was sent to strate off the coast, and at threw a searchlight onto the covered mountains. Abdullah n hiding there, and knowing is visits to Aden what it was is followers hailed as a new old them that the light was him.

the electric rays actually his encampment he cried in h, "Will you deny now that I der the eye of God?"

Somali fell on their knees, beat rth with their foreheads and : "Thou art truly the Elect, isen, the Mullah, the Master. ods, our existence, our souls to thee. We place ourselves y at the disposition of thy

w weeks later came the news rising of some 4,000 of these i.—London Express.

rest of the world. The other producers were the Dutch East Indies, 480,000 bags; British India, Ceylon, and the Philippines, 315,000; Africa and Moeha, 225,000; Padang and Celebes, 90,000.

The surplus over and above consumption was 1,342,380 bags. This large over-production is almost equal to the total annual consumption of France. As a consequence, the price of the commodity is still low, and coffee growers are complaining of hard times, though those of Brazil seem to suffer less than the planters of other countries.

At last he was once more discovered. An officer fired at something he saw moving indistinctly through the undergrowth. It proved to be Napier, and the shot sent him to his final doom, for it turned him into a rather open stream, where another member of the party, getting him sideways, fired a fatal shot at his ear.

The huge animal leapt into the air, turned a complete somersault backwards, and fell upon his head. Death was instantaneous. A police orderly fired three Snider bullets at close quarters to make quite certain, but they did not even penetrate the skin.

PEPPER AND SALT, PLEASE

THE TIME WHEN YOU SHOULD NOT USE EITHER.

The Use of Salt Renders the Process of Digestion More Easy.

Domestic pepper is a wholesome and useful enough spice when used with discretion. With persons in ordinary health it has the effect of gently stimulating the stomach to a proper performance of its functions, and is serviceable to persons of cold habit and in cases of weak digestion. But in inflammatory habits, and where affections of the mucous membrane exist, its effects are highly injurious; so also are the effects of all hot spices.

It is, of course, well known that in the Far East peppers and such like hot condiments are used in profusion in preparing foods, and to the peoples of that clime they may act as a preventive against gastric troubles.

That they have the same effect in the case of Englishmen out there for a term of years is very doubtful. On the contrary, it is a matter of common knowledge that the digestion of our countrymen who go out to India is nearly always ruined by the villainously hot compounds in vogue there as food. Their use is, primarily, to, force an appetite on a stomach and system alike unused to and enervated by the frightful heat.

The discovery and use of peppers and spices by Englishmen is, in fact, distinctly analogous with the invention and use of chartreuse by the monks. The latter wanted something, the pleasing after-effects of which would enable them to bear in better mood the

LONELINESS OF THEIR LIVES. So, guided only by taste and smell, they invented their famous liqueurs, which now have such a great demand among those who are qualified to know good wines from bad. It is said that some of these liqueurs contain no fewer than thirteen substances. Taken in moderation and season, there can be no doubt of the wholesomeness of the liqueurs, but they act as a virulent poison if consumed largely. And this is exactly the attitude adopted by Englishmen with regard to the use of red-hot condiments.

The statement which was recently made that pepper will practically disable any microbes that may be floating in milk is a curious one — evidence in support would be interesting reading; and especially curious is the belief that pepper in milk will practically disable the microbes of disease.

Has it ever been satisfactorily proved that a microbe can be "prac-

BREATHE AND GROW PRETTY.

Benefits Which May Be Derived From So Doing.

No woman can have bright eyes, a beautiful skin, or an elastic step, if she does not supply her lungs with oxygen. She can do this only by deep breathing.

The indolent woman regains her lost energy when she learns how to breathe correctly. The sallow girl, with the dark circles under her eyes, discovers that with correct breathing the congested veins yield to the stimulated circulation, the dark rings disappear, and the lustre reappears in the eyes.

Deep breathing will reduce flesh in obese women, because oxygen burns out carbon. Proper breathing means taking in a large supply of oxygen. Deep breathing will help to make curves where there are angles, and it is a potent factor in the cure of emaciation, because it supplies oxygen to the wasted tissues, and sets the machinery of the vital organs going, strengthening weak places, and supplying red corpuscles to impoverished blood. It will promote digestion of the stomach and intestines, thus promoting the assimilation of food.

Deep breathing will cure round and stooping shoulders. It will fill out and develop hollow cheeks and deficient chests.

NO SERIOUS DRAWBACK.

Bridget was engaged to be married to a young plumber, Terence Dolan by name, and when, two weeks before the day set for the wedding, she fell down the cellar stairs, she was in the depths of woe.

"I've broke out one o' my front teeth," she wailed to her mistress, "and my teeth has been my best beauty, ma'am! Manny's the time Terence has had me show 'em to his friends, and remarked how fine they were! Oh, what'll I do? What'll I do?"

"Tell Terence all about it when he comes to-night, and I'm sure he'll say he's only glad you were not more severely injured," said her mistress; but Bridget shook her head and refused to be comforted.

"'Twould be better for me if I'd broke some o' my bones," she said, gloomily, "and maybe all of 'em."

That evening, after Terence had come and gone, Bridget appeared before her mistress, the gloom gone, and her face set in a broad smile.

"I towd him all about it," she said, gaily, "and he says to me, 'What's a tooth more or less when it comes to cookin'?' he says, 'careless like, and passed on to Cassidy's wake as if 'twas no matter at all!'"

A teacher was instructing a class of boys, and had spent half an hour trying to drive into their heads the difference between man and the lower animals, but apparently with little success. "Tommy," he said, coaxingly, to a little chap, "do you know the difference between, say, me and a pig, or any other brute?" "No," replied Tommy, innocently, but another teacher standing by laughed.

it was found made an excellent mixture, and were included in the tin.

The Germans were amongst the first to adopt the emergency ration. Prince Frederick Charles first introduced Erbswurst during the war with France, and one eminent authority has said that the success of the Germans was largely

DUE TO THIS SUBSTANCE.

It was the invention of a German cook, who conceived the idea of preserving the legume from decay. He sold his recipe to the German Government for \$20,000. The Erbswurst ration weighs seven ounces, is saffron in color, and is packed in paper packages eight inches long, and one and a half inches thick.

In the French Army, soups made from tablets form the most appreciated diets. Many varieties of tablets are distributed, and for the matter of a few pence a soldier can obtain a tablet which will make five plates of pea, bean, rice, tapioca, lentil, barley, onion, or sago soup. Besides soups, the French soldier also is supplied with what is called evaporated vegetables, put up in one-pound cans; concentrated eggs, in half-kilo tins, which contain the concentrated essence of sixty-seven eggs in the form of a yellow powder.

In the matter of emergency rations the American Army has a very similar concentrated food to that which we use. Their ration consists of three cakes of evaporated lean beef and kiln-dried wheat mixed together, and three cakes of chocolate and sugar mixed together, in the proportion of half-and-half. This ration will sustain a man for five days.—London Answers.

SMOKERS, BEWARE OF CANCER.

Those who use the pipe have to fear epithelioma, otherwise called the cancer of the lips and of the tongue. The first of these is particularly common among those who smoke short clay pipes. The cancer of smokers shows itself generally at the point where the stem of the heated pipe is carried upon the lower lip. That of the tongue appears on the side where a stream of smoke is likely to strike the tongue at each inhalation. These two forms of a horrible disease are without doubt the most serious that smokers can meet with. It is the fear of these formidable accidents that has converted many. The frequency of them, however, should not be overrated. Statistics alone can give us an idea of the truth. Those of the city of Paris show that there are 155 cases each year of deaths caused by cancer of the mouth, while the number of smokers in Paris itself is at least 255,000. Admitting that half of these make use of the pipe, and that all of the cases of cancer can be attributed to them, there is but one victim to every thousand pipe-smokers.

Tomkins—"Did yer tell her yer was an orphan widout farder and mudder?" Dodson—"Yes." "What did she give yer?" "She give me a bunch of flowers ter put on ther graves."

Mr. Isaacs—"Now, Esau, I haf made my will, and left everything I haf to you." Esau—"Yes, vader!" Mr. Isaacs—"Yes; and as you get all the benefits, I'll keep the cost of making the will out of your next week's salary."

First Policeman—"There's a man that's always flirtn' with the servant girls on my beat. I'd like ter run him in, but I don't see how I can." Second Policeman—"Why not arrest him on the charge of impersonating an officer?"

SUPERScription ON THE CROSS

It Implies That Christ Will Be Supreme Ruler of the World.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Kelly, at Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Luke xxiii, 38, "And a superscription also was written over him in letters of Greek and Latin and Hebrew, This is the King of the Jews."

Capital punishment has been in vogue among all nations, both civilized and barbaric. But of all modes of capital punishment, whether by the hangman's noose, or by decapitation, or slow strangulation, or by burning at the stake, the most horrible way for any criminal to die is by the crucifixion mode — that form of public execution which was practiced among the Jews. Yet we see Christ as a common criminal, hanging upon the cross and dying by the most intense and agonizing form of suffering, mental and physical.

But though Jesus Christ is dying upon the cross as a common criminal there is one vivid distinction which singles his death out from among all the crucifixions. That exception is the style of the superscription nailed above the cross. It was customary among the Jews to place above the heads of the dying a written statement descriptive of the crimes for which they were being executed. But instead of declaring that Jesus Christ was dying an ignominious death for the sin of murder, or of blasphemy, or of insurrection against the throne of Caesar, the board over the head of Christ had written upon it in three different languages this one striking sentence: "This is the King of the Jews." Even in this degradation, humiliation and death God seems to have so ordered events that the very man who condemned him to death should have acknowledged his royalty, and thus proclaimed to all generations of all times the great purpose for which Christ was born as a babe in Bethlehem of Judaea, for which he lived as a boy in Nazareth, and for which he died upon the cross for the

SALVATION OF MEN.

But though the superscription over the cross had the sentence, "This is the King of the Jews," written in the Greek language, there are thousands and tens of thousands of infidel scoffers who continually sneer at Christ's name and at the word of God. They pretend to think that the religion of the Lord Jesus never appeals to the brain. They assert that the gospel is only a relic of the superstitious and barbaric ages fit only for shallow, effeminate men, sentimental women and sick children. They assert that the Bread of Life is only fit for the one purpose of being rolled up into small harmless pellets to be fed to invalids to calm their nerves when they are very sick or hopelessly dying. These scoffing infidels seem able to study every science and law, calmly and deliberately and intelligently, and yet are not able to intelligently investigate the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

If the Bible does not satisfy the intellect, how can you account for the fact that it has commanded the admiration of the greatest thinkers

CHRIST LORD OF ALL.

Scene the First.—I was standing in a dark Roman dungeon excavated under another dungeon. It is called Paul's dungeon. There is a little hole in the roof about two feet square. Through this little aperture the prisoner used to be lowered by ropes. Riveted into the stone wall was an iron ring, to which the helpless victim could be chained. The walls of that dungeon, even on that hot summer day, were damp and cold. As I stood there I wanted to place myself as nearly as possible in Paul's position. I bade my guide leave me and take away the light. I wanted to be alone. As the guide left the loneliness became appalling. Even the echoes of the departing footsteps seemed to make those prison walls the more awfully and hopelessly gruesome. As the light disappeared the darkness rushed in and seemed to press my eyeballs like living coals of fire into my throbbing brain. Then in imagination I thought I could see crouching by the iron ring riveted into the wall a little old Jew. His shriveled limbs were drawn up by rheumatism, the result of his prison confinements. His weak eyes were now straining themselves to catch a glimpse of the executioner, who came nearer and nearer to the aperture above, as my guide with the lantern approached the hole. Then in imagination as my guide spoke I seemed to hear the executioner call out in a harsh, cruel voice: "Paul, Paul, come up! Caesar says thou art to die. Come up, come up!" Then the little old Jew answered in a weak though firm voice, "And now I am ready to be offered." The vision was one of the conquest of wrong over right. The vision was that of one of Satan's hirelings triumphing over

GOD'S MESSENGERS.

Scene the Second.—It is midnight. I am standing upon the top of the great Coliseum. Before me are crowded together 100,000 men and women, a great mass of humanity, rising tier above tier, and height above height. Yonder sits the emperor, surrounded by his chief military officers and the members of the famous Senate. There is the place reserved for the vestal virgins. Here are the rooms of the peasants and the middle classes. All the sight-seers are flushed and excited. The roses in the young girls' cheeks blush even to a deeper red than the drunken flush on the faces of their intoxicated lords. As the entertainment goes on the bodies of the slain begin to accumulate. Attendants now rush in and drag the bleeding corpses out of the arena. Then the blood-soaked sand is sprinkled with precious powders to allay the odor. Now an awning is drawn over the assembly to protect the nobility from the rays of the fiery eastern sun. Now the air is redolent with aromatic perfumes. This is a national holiday. Caesar is celebrating the victories of the Roman armies. Now the arena is flooded with water. The ships float in. There is a naval battle. Now the gladiators cut and slash and wrestle and die.

was shed for sin, crown Christ King of the heart, King of the head, and King of the two hemispheres. May we crown him a King of heaven and of earth, even as the superscription over the cross declared in three different languages that Christ was the King of the Jews.

NEW LINE FROM TO SEA SEA

A GIANT RAILROAD SOON TO CROSS CANADA.

It Will Be Great Britain's Answer to Russia's Trans-Siberian Railroad.

It will be news to many railroad men and financiers hereabouts that the great national treasure house of upper Canada is to be tapped by a railroad that will span the North American continent and discharge its traffic at either the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard. The new line is called the Trans-Canada Railway and it will extend from Quebec on the east to Port Simpson on the west.

Work on the new road was begun on June 28, 1901, the first division, or about 380 miles, is now in process of construction. The road will be built almost entirely with British capital and must be completed, by the terms of its charter, within ten years from the beginning of the construction work. Its projectors expect to have the road ready for business, from one end to the other in 1907.

The road, from Quebec to Port Simpson, a town in the west central part of British Columbia on the Pacific Ocean, will be 2,830 miles long, and the estimated cost of construction, according to the financial plan evolved by the projectors, will be \$95,750,000.

The officers and directors of the road are all Englishmen and Canadians, with the exception of George Earl Church, an American engineer, who has lived in London for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Church, who was the original projector of the road, is best known for his extensive railroad building in South America, principally in the Argentine Republic. He is a member of both the American and British Societies of Civil Engineers.

THE HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

dates back to a time, more than ten years ago, when some geodetic surveyors, who had been at work in Upper Canada, happened to meet Mr. Church in London and called his attention to the great natural resources of the country in which they had been working. They told him that the country was rich enough to feed a dozen railroads. Mr. Church didn't believe it at first, but, more as a pastime than anything else, he began to study the geography of Canada and he became convinced that the surveyors knew what they were talking about. He and a few others secured from the Dominion Parliament in 1895 a charter for a railroad to connect Quebec with Port Simpson. This charter was amended in 1897 to provide for the commencement of the work not later than June 29, 1901. Actual work was begun about twenty-four hours ahead of the time specified.

The line, as projected, will parallel the Canadian Pacific and will cross the continent, almost on a straight line, about two hundred and eighty miles to the north of the latter road. It will skirt the northern shore of Lake Winnipeg, the chief water outlet for the wheat of Manitoba, and will hit the Rocky Mountains about three hundred and

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tiller of the Soil.

WEEDS.

There are two classes of weeds those that come from seeds those which are propagated primarily by means of their roots. Those which spring up from seeds can be destroyed by successively burying the seeds in the soil to the surface where they germinate. The seeds some weeds have great vitality remain in the soil for years. They are enclosed in clods and are ready for another season but when clods are broken and the weeds exposed to warmth near the surface, they are put out of existence by the harrow as soon as they germinate, for which reason it is possible to clear a piece of land from weeds in a season unless the clod is pulverized. The oft-repeated inquiry: "From whence come weeds?" may be answered: "From the clods." The weeds that spring from roots are cut up, checked, prevented from growing by frequent cultivation, because they break through the agency of the harrow. The advantage derived by the farmer in the work of weed destruction reduces the cost of warfare on weeds, for every time the harrow cultivator is used the manure more intimately mixed with the weeds, the more clods are broken, a greater proportion of plant food is given to the roots, the loss of moisture lessened and the capacity of plants of the crop to secure food is increased. The cost of destruction of weeds should not be charged to the accounts of a year only, as thorough work of a season may obliterate them entirely, or so reduce their numbers as to make the cost of their destruction during succeeding years but a trifle.

BREEDING FOR EGGS.

With the exercise of patience and with correct principles in selecting breeding stock a strain of poultry may be established that will greatly so the profits of the poultry keeper.

The Australian Station, Farm Dairy correctly remarks:

"Experiments have been made to see if the number of rows of eggs on a cob could not be increased with success. The same method which was pursued with the corn applicable to poultry breeding.

For example, one starts with fowls that lay 120 eggs each year. Among their descendants some that lay 150 eggs per year, and these are selected for breeding. From these some are produced that lay 175 eggs per year, and these, perhaps, the 200 egg-per-year fowls as with corn, for it is then produced.

The problem is not quite so simple as necessary to breed the males, as the females, year after year, prolific layers in order to succeed. If one looks after the breeding the females only, he may intrude on the male side blood which is lacking in prolificacy and thus every attempt at progress comes necessary, therefore, to the males from hens that are in the desired condition, that show a cumulative variation in that direction.

It is just as essential that

only for snow, eliminate the sentimental women and sick children. They assert that the Bread of Life is only fit for the one purpose of being rolled up into small harmless pellets to be fed to invalids to calm their nerves when they are very sick or hopelessly dying. These scoffing infidels seem able to study every science and law, calmly and deliberately and intelligently, and yet are not able to intelligently investigate the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

If the Bible does not satisfy the intellect, how can you account for the fact that it has commanded the admiration of the greatest thinkers of the ages? If this book, which acclaims Christ, does not bear the investigation of the mind, how was it that Sir William Jones, the greatest linguistic human being who ever lived: "I have carefully and regularly perused the Scriptures and am of the opinion that this book, independent of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence than can be collected from all other books, no matter in what language they may have been written."

That the Bible and modern scientific statements are being more and more harmonized by recent investigations and discoveries is illustrated by an incident which happened some years ago in the city of Philadelphia while I was preaching there. If you ever had any dealings with medical students, you know that there is proportionately more infidelity among them as a class than among any other body of young men. Most of this infidelity, I believe, is caused by the evil influences of

THE DISSECTING ROOM.

One day, when a medical professor, while lecturing upon the body quoted the well known passage in Job, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth," a titter of derision ran around the classroom. The college professor raised his hand for silence, and said: "Tut, tut, tut, gentlemen; there is no need for laughing. I am not a minister, nor a son of a minister, nor am I a professing Christian, but I here and now want to state that the more I study that Bible the more it appeals to my intelligence as an inspired book. I am as firmly convinced that the Bible is inspired as was the centurion convinced of the divinity of Christ, when at the foot of the cross he cried out in awe, 'Truly, this man was the son of God.' This very passage just quoted displays a knowledge which could not have been acquired by the men who wrote it in any other way than by revelation. For centuries scientists ridiculed Job's simile about the skin of the teeth. But a few years ago a microscope was invented with such powerful lens that, much to the surprise of the scientists, it was found that Job was right. Over the tooth there is a thin skin, the infinitesimal part of an inch in thickness. Nobody was ever able to see this skin with the naked eye, yet Job saw it in inspiration thousands of years before the microscope was invented." Thus everywhere we find that science and revelation are becoming more and more harmonized. Everywhere we see that Jesus in the Greek superscription is appealing to the brain or to the intellectual part of man as well as to his feelings, or to the sentiments of his heart.

One night some years ago, after a day spent among the ruined palaces of Rome, I had two visions which brought before my imagination in vivid contrast the beginning and the consummation of Christ's kingdom. In one I saw the helplessness of the few Christians in that great city during the period following the crucifixion; in the other I saw in imagination the time of the millennium, when all peoples shall acclaim

begin to accumulate. Attendees now rush in and drag the bleeding corpses out of the arena. Then the blood soaked sand is sprinkled with precious powders to allay the odor. Now an awning is drawn over the assembly to protect the nobility from the rays of the fiery eastern sun. Now the air is redolent with aromatic perfumes. This is a national holiday. Caesar is celebrating the victories of the Roman armies. Now the arena is flooded with water. The ships float in. There is a naval battle. Now the gladiators cut and slash and wrestle and die.

After awhile even this sport becomes tame. For what are they waiting? They are saving the best until the last. They are now going to let loose the wild beasts upon the Christians. The twilight is coming on. Some of the Christians are bound and fastened to poles and covered with pitch and set afire to make human torches with which to light the dusk. While these flaming torches leap and splutter and play in the centre of the arena are huddled together scores of men and women who are about to die. While the merciless multitudes look on, the doomed Christians all kneel, except one old patriarch with long, white beard, who stands in their midst to lead in prayer. Now the iron gates are swung back. With one mighty leap, a huge lion lands upon the sands. At first the flaming torches blind his eyes and compel him to blink. Then he looks around upon the 200,000 human eyes watching him. Then the staring brute suddenly sees the trembling Christians in the centre of the arena. He squats. His claws begin to work convulsively. He crawls nearer and nearer to his prey.

HE MAKES ONE LEAP.

There's a woman's scream. Then with savage ferocity the African monster drags off the body and begins to munch the bones.

Again the sport grows tame. The people are beginning to disperse; the human torches are going out, darkness is blotting out every thing. With folded arms I turn to go down the steps, saying to myself as I go, "Is it not awful that all these Christians should have been slain for nothing; that all this blood should have been uselessly spilt? But as I soliloquized thus a young girl touches my arm. I turn and look at her. She has a sweet face. She says, "You do not know me!" "No," I answer, "I have never seen you before." "Well," she says, "I know you. I saw you when you read my epitaph this morning in the catacombs. My father and mother were eaten in this massacre, but they are not dead. Come, let me show you something. The Coliseum at this time is deserted." But as the young girl speaks suddenly a strange light appears. The walls of the Coliseum begin to enlarge. They grow so high that they lift themselves above the clouds; they grow so wide that they are larger than two hemispheres. Then this huge Coliseum begins to fill up. Angels and archangels and all the redeemed of heaven fill the galleries. Men and women of all nationalities—white and black and yellow and brown—crowd into the seats which fill the arena.

Would that we might one and all be able to interpret the three superscriptions over the cross in the way that the dying Christians tried to interpret them. The watcher by the bedside heard her mother whisper: "Bring! Bring!" The daughter said to the dying woman, "Mother, what shall I bring?" "Oh," answered the dying woman, "bring forth the royal diadem and crown him Lord of all." May we one and all, by the blood of Jesus Christ, which

charter was amended in 1897 to provide for the commencement of the work not later than June 29, 1901. Actual work was begun about twenty-four hours ahead of the time specified.

The line, as projected, will parallel the Canadian Pacific and will cross the continent, almost on a straight line, about two hundred and eighty miles to the north of the latter road. It will skirt the northern shore of Lake Winnipeg, the chief water outlet for the wheat of Manitoba, and will hit the Rocky Mountains about three hundred and twenty-five miles from the Pacific Coast. For over half the length of the line west from Quebec it is said that the territory through which the road will run is practically a level plateau. The road will cross the mountains through a natural pass, which will require little cutting. It is said that the average grade of the road will be only 1 per cent., which means, so the engineers of the company say, that the engines of the Trans-Canada railway will be able to pull just about twice the load of the locomotives on any railroad on the American continent north of Mexico.

When this road shall have been completed there will be two transcontinental roads running through Canada. The new line will touch the Pacific at Port Simpson, which is said to have the finest harbor north of San Francisco. The new line from Quebec to Port Simpson will be

248 MILES SHORTER

than from Quebec to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific. From Quebec to Yokohama via Port Simpson the distance will be about 722 miles shorter than from Quebec to Yokohama via Vancouver.

As an imperial proposition it is asserted that the Transcanadian railway will be England's answer to Russia's Transsiberian railway. It is said that England, using the new line, could put troops into Manchuria, for instance, four days sooner than Russia, by using the Transsiberian road, could have troops from Moscow in Vladivostok. It is further asserted that England could send troops to China or India by the new line about three weeks sooner than by the Suez Canal.

As a commercial proposition, those interested in the new road point to the fact that it will run through the heart of the great belt which produces annually about 52,000,000 bushels of wheat and will be tributary to the great undeveloped wheat country in the province of Athabasca, adjoining British Columbia on the east.

The statement is made that will be news to many persons hereabouts, to the effect that, in the provinces of Alberta, Athabasca and Saskatchewan, tributary to the road, there are the largest petroleum fields in the world. And in the same region are great fields of anthracite and bituminous coal that have never been developed.

The Canadian Government has already granted a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile, or \$192,000, to help build the first sixty miles of the road from Roberval west, to be increased to \$6,400, should the cost be in excess of \$15,000 per mile.

RARELY EAT MEAT.

In India, China, Japan, and adjacent countries are about 400,000,000 people who rarely eat meat; yet they are strong, active, and long-lived. Darwin is the authority for the statement that the Andean natives perform twice the work of ordinary laborers, and subsist almost entirely on a diet of bananas.

with fowls as with corn, for a hen is produced.

The problem is not quite so necessary to breed the males, as the females, year after year, prolific layers in order to supply one looks after the breeding the females only, he may intrude on the male side blood which lacking in prolificacy and thus every attempt at progress comes necessary, therefore, to the males from hens that are in the desired condition, that show a cumulative variation in that direction.

It is just as essential the male should be from a hen that bred from a male that laid 150 as it is that the hen was from a male that laid 175 eggs and whose male laid 150 eggs, if the 200-egg male is to be produced.

Improvers of laying fowls are to forget this, and introduce with little regard to their breed and then wonder why the proliferation of the flock does not increase.

WEEDING THE FLOCK.

Every flock should be weeded culled twice a year. It does not to keep weakly, dwarfed or in stock for either breeding, laying or raising broilers.

This is where so many poultry keepers' profits go—to the maintenance of inferior stock. The fowls often take sick and disease among the entire flock, old hens do not lay well and places should be filled by thrifty flocks.

The most profitable time to dispose of the old hens is the last May and the first of June. By time they have laid the spring egg, and they are usual and the prices are fairly good.

Again, in September, the should be inspected and all that not thrifty or desirable should be sold.

Remember, it costs at least cents to board a hen a year, and not in healthy condition and price she will consume the profit of one healthy hen.

Thus, if one keeps a flock of hens and 50 are old and sickly, 50 are vigorous, there will be profit, as the board or food of sickly old hens will consume the profit of the healthy ones.

PORK FOR THE FARMER

The farmer that can produce pork for his own family without having to depend on the market is indeed lucky. He saves all the expenses of shipping, freight, commissions and the profit of wholesalers and retailers can not only produce the kind of that suits him best, but he can produce healthy pork. He can feed hogs food that will produce hardy, healthy pork. The object of producing a high-class hog for market is that it costs the farmer much more in the way of feed, he gets no more for him. Naturally the farmer, when raising hogs, his own consumption, can afford to produce the high-class hog, and his aim to produce a pork that contains a large proportion of meat and a very small proportion of fat. It will be in the interest of his family's health to do so.

EXERCISE FOR COWS.

This is a live stock question that will always have two sides. Dairymen admit, however, for good of the cow and her offspring she should have a moderate amount of exercise every day during the winter, unless of course it is extremely stormy. Whenever there is sunshine or when there is no snow falling, she should be turned out of the stable for an hour during the middle of the day,

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

WEEDS.

There are two classes of weeds—
one that come from seeds and
one which are propagated principally
by means of their roots. Weeds
which spring up from seeds can be
destroyed by successively bringing
seeds in the soil to the surface,
where they germinate. The seeds of
many weeds have great vitality and
remain in the soil for years. Some
are enclosed in clods and are retained
for another season but when the
clods are broken and the weed seeds
exposed to warmth near the sur-
face, they are put out of existence
the harrow as soon as they ger-
minate, for which reason it is im-
possible to clear a piece of land
of weeds in a season unless every
clod is pulverized. The oft-repeated
querry: "From whence came the
weeds?" may be answered: "From
the clods." The weeds that spring
from roots are cut up, checked and
prevented from growing by frequent
cultivation, because they breathe
through the agency of the leaves.
One advantage derived by the soil
from the work of weed destruction re-
sides in the cost of warfare on the
weeds, for every time the harrow or
cultivator is used the manure is
more intimately mixed with the soil,
and the clods are broken, a greater
proportion of plant food is offered
to the roots, the loss of moisture is
lessened and the capacity of the
soil to secure more food is in-
creased. The cost of the
destruction of weeds should not be
argued to the accounts of a single
year only, as thorough work during
one season may obliterate the weeds
entirely, or so reduce their number
as to make the cost of their de-
struction during succeeding years
a trifle.

BREEDING FOR EGGS.

With the exercise of patience along
with correct principles in selecting
and breeding stock a strain of layers
may be established that will add
amplify so the profits of the poultry
enterprise.
The Australian Station, Farm and
rifle correctly remarks:
"Experiments have been made to
see if the number of rows of corn
in a cob could not be increased
with success. The same method
which was pursued with the corn is
applicable to poultry breeding.
For example, one starts with
hens that lay 120 eggs each in a
year. Among their descendants are
one that lay 150 eggs per year,
and these are selected for breeding.
From these some are produced that
lay 175 eggs per year, and from
these, perhaps, the 200 egg-per-year
fowls as with corn, for it is
the same principle.
The problem is not quite so simple
as to breed the males, as well
as the females, year after year, from
the prolific layers in order to succeed.
One looks after the breeding of
the females only, he may introduce
the male side blood which is
working in prolificacy and thus check
any attempt at progress. It be-
comes necessary, therefore, to breed
the males from hens that are breed-
ing in the desired condition, and
it shows a cumulative variability
that direction.
It is just as essential that the
female should be from a hen that laid
5 eggs and from a male that was

man who is interested in producing
butter or milk, and who cares nothing
for the cow's health or her fu-
ture, can probably make more money
by preventing exercise and feeding
heavily. Some dairymen can afford
to do this, but most cannot.

LOCATION FOR ICE HOUSE.

A convenient location is a hillside,
in which case it may be partly un-
derground, putting in the ice at one
gable end. Ice may be kept in a
cellar, in a shed or other building if
the drainage is perfect. A great
convenience in the ice house is a
small room with the ice packed on
three sides of it. In such a room,
milk, meat, butter and fruit can be
kept very conveniently in warm weath-
er. The usual plan of cold stor-
age on the farm, however, is to
place the cool room under the room
where the ice is kept, cold air de-
scending into the storage room.

PIGS FOLLOWING CATTLE.

Where the cattle are on heavy feed
and where their feed is not ground,
one pig should be kept to two steers.
It is a serious waste not to have
plenty of hogs about the cattle feed
lot.

IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA

SIR EDMUND BARTON'S IM- PRESSIONS.

Canadians Compared With Aus- tralians — A Marked Sim- ilarity.

Sir Edmund Barton, asked by a
representative of the London Daily
Chronicle for a brief statement of
his impressions, after his return
home, replied:—
"The first reflection that is sug-
gested by my short tour in Canada,"
responded Sir Edmund, "is that
there is a marked similarity in
thought and feeling between Cana-
dians and Australians. A symptom
of this tendency was afforded first
by the readiness of both to do all
they could to assist in the South
African war as a war of the empire,
and a second is to be found in the
fact that Australians and Canadians
who fought in South Africa are lav-
ish in their praises of each other as
comrades; but in addition I found
a tendency in Canada to look at
Imperial questions from the stand-
point that is familiar to Aus-
tralians. Like us they are tenacious
of their autonomy—that is to say,
they value the free citizenship which
British institutions made certain.
But, again like us, when they have
postulated that freedom is involun-
tarily they are not apt to set bounds
to their readiness to support the
motherly hand that secures their
freedom. I found among Canadians
themselves a much more ardent feel-
ing of attachment to the mother
country than is indicated by any
Canadian utterance that I had pre-
viously read.

FREEDOM OF OUR CITIZENSHIP.

"In other words, I think the Cana-
dian citizen is abreast, and almost
more than abreast, with his public
man in this respect. If asked whether
there are any signs that point to
an early representation of the whole
of the empire in a Parliament de-
voted solely to Imperial concerns, I
should say that opinion in Canada,
like that in Australia, is that how-
ever we may desire such an achieve-
ment the means to attain it are not
at hand, and it is not easy to see
by what method it can be attained
in our time. But then the Canadians
think that in the meantime some
thing might be done, primarily by
utilizing our autonomy, which is an-

BLIND TROOPER MULLOY.

SAYS HE HAS NO REGRETS FOR THE PAST.

Reminiscences and Character Study of the Blind Hero of South Africa.

While it has not yet been weaved
into a romance by a Henty, nor dis-
torted into a blood and thunder
character by a Diamond Dick writ-
er, the life history of Trooper Mul-
loy is doubtless familiar, more or
less, to all—replete as it is with
thrilling and adventurous and in-
spiring incident. The records of the
recent war furnish few illustrations
more noble in their character and
more far reaching in their influence
than the simple narrative of the
young man who from his own point
of view did but his duty, but to
whom the path of duty was the path
to glory. A young student for the
ministry, with all the buoyancy and
ambition, the ties and associations,
which are youth's particular pos-
ition, he laid all these aside, as did
hundreds of other young men, and
went to South Africa to answer the
Empire's call. Although only about
five months in that country he was
through twenty or thirty fights of
various kinds, the last of which was
one of remarkable daring. Himself
and four comrades were surrounded
by about sixty Boers, but with char-
acteristic Canadian pluck, they or-
dered the Boers to surrender. They
took time to think about, they par-
leyed. Seeing that delay meant in-
stant death to all, Mulloy, who had
been standing courageously with a
dummy rifle, reached out to secure
the arms and ammunition of a
wounded Boer, and as he did so they
opened fire on him. This aroused
his friends, who also opened fire.
Of the many bullets which whizzed
about his head one grazed Mulloy's
forehead and another hit his left
temple, the latter knocking out his
left eye, and causing the right eye
to go completely blind. Lieut.
Birch, in charge, was killed. The
final result, however, was sixteen
Boers killed or wounded, four taken
prisoners, and the remainder fleeing
for their precious lives.

AN UNREGRETTED PAST.

Soon after Trooper Mulloy, along
with thirty others, was invalided
home. At Liverpool he was pushed
forward to make a speech in re-
sponse to that of the Lord Mayor,
and his remarks on that occasion
were reported in almost every paper
in the English language. His sen-
timents were immortalized in the
noble sentence, "For me the past
has no regrets." Arriving at home
he made a lecture tour from Halifax
to the Soo, the object of which was
to accumulate means for the con-
tinuance of his college course. This
accomplished, he is now attending
Queen's University at Kingston,
where he is preparing for the Me-
thodist ministry. With the assist-
ance of a special typewriter of raised
letters, upon which he does all
his writing, he is progressing favor-
ably. He is president of his year
in arts, and enjoys all their social
functions at the college. At his
farm home, "Maple Grove," Dundas
County, where he spends his vaca-
tion, his favorite pastime is horse-
back riding, in which he indulges
considerably.

A PARADOX.

Recently in Toronto a reporter of
the Telegram had the pleasure of an
hour's chat with Trooper Mulloy,
and found him a marked personality
and an interesting character study.
A paradox, indeed, he seems to be,
so strikingly are the laws of cause
and effect as generally interpreted.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOV. 30.

Text of the Lesson, Judg. vii, 1-8.
Golden Text, Ps. cxviii., 8.

1, 2. And the Lord said unto Gid-
eon, The people that are with thee
are too many for me to give the
Midianites into their hands lest Is-
rael vaunt themselves against me,
saying, Mine own hand hath saved me.

Gideon, the son of Joash the Abiez-
rite, was one of those whom God
raised up to deliver Israel from her
oppressors. The story is found in
chapter vi, 11-16, where we learn his
own estimate of himself and see his
strength in those words from the
Lord: "Go in this thy might. Have
not I sent thee? Surely I will be
with thee." Then in chapter vi, 34,
we read in the revised version mar-
gin that the Spirit clothed Himself
with Gideon, so that whatever was
done was by the Spirit through Gid-
eon. The Lord alone must be ex-
alted, and no flesh may glory in His
presence (Isa. ii, 17; xlii, 8; xlviii,
11; 1 Cor. i, 29, 31; Jer. ix, 23,
24).

3. Whosoever is fearful and afraid
let him return.

By this proclamation the Lord
would test and sift Gideon's army
of 32,000 men, and it must have
been greatly to Gideon's amazement
when 22,000 cowards returned home.
Can it be possible that among the
professed followers of Christ to-day
two-thirds or more are cowards,
afraid to confess Him before the
world, afraid to acknowledge their
firm faith in His promises, afraid
to follow Him fully, afraid of the
cost of being whole hearted disci-
ples, afraid of the call to go forth
in His name to some distant land
with the glad tidings of His salva-
tion? It is greatly to be feared
that it is even so.

4-7. And the Lord said unto Gid-
eon, The people are yet too many.
Bring them down unto the water,
and I will try them for thee there.

From this test only 300 of the re-
maining 10,000 came forth as quali-
fied in the sight of the Lord. What
a sifting! It is the Lord's own
searching of hearts, and He finds
but 300 out of 32,000 whom He can
use. It is not a tenth and scarcely
a hundredth part that the Lord
gets as His own. The first test
took out the fearful, the people who
were afraid. But who are these 0-
700 who are asked to return home?
They are not afraid. What is their
trouble? They bowed down upon
their knees to drink, while the 300
lapped of the water as a dog lap-
peth. Just a little self indulgence,
a little of their own pleasure rather
than zeal in His service. What a
very little thing! And yet it was
their test. It decided whether they
should go or stay. He is ever test-
ing us in the little, ordinary things
of our daily life, and we are not apt
to think of it.

8, 16. And he divided the 300
men into three companies, and he
put a trumpet in every man's hand,
with empty pitchers and lamps with-
in the pitchers.

As to the rest it is written in
verse 7 that he let them long ago,
"every man unto his place." The
fearful went to their place of safety
and the self indulgent to their ease.
But the 300 with food, trumpets
and torches, are ready for service.
As we go against the enemy day by
day we must be strong, our testi-
mony must be clear and our light
brightly shining, for the trumpet
suggests testimony and the lamp or
torch (margin) a light. It is ne-
cessary that the leader be a man of

in fowls as well as corn, for it is produced.

The problem is not quite so simple as to breed the males, as well as the females, year after year, from prolific layers in order to succeed. One looks after the breeding of females only, he may introduce the male side blood which is king in prolificacy and thus check any attempt at progress. It becomes necessary, therefore, to breed males from hens that are varying in the desired condition, and to show a cumulative variability that direction.

It is just as essential that the female should be from a hen that laid 150 eggs and from a male that was descended from a hen that laid 150 eggs, it is that the hen was from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 180 eggs, if the 200-egg-bird is to be produced.

Improvers of laying fowls are apt to forget this, and introduce males with little regard to their breeding. I then wonder why the prolificacy of the flock does not increase."

WEEDING THE FLOCK.

Every flock should be weeded or culled twice a year. It does not pay to keep weakly, dwarfed or inferior stock for either breeding, laying, or sing broilers.

His is where so many poultry keepers' profits go -- to the maintenance of inferior stock. The weak fowls often take sick and start disease among the entire flock. The hens do not lay well and their eggs should be filled by thrifty pullets.

The most profitable time to dispose of the old hens is the last of May and the first of June. By that time they have laid the spring laying of eggs, and they are usually fat. The prices are fairly good.

Gain, in September, the flock should be inspected and all that are unthrifty or desirable should be culled.

Remember, it costs at least 75 cents to board a hen a year, and if in healthy condition and productive she will consume the profit of a healthy hen.

Thus, if one keeps a flock of 100 hens and 50 are old and sickly and are vigorous, there will be no profit, as the board or food of the old hens will consume the profit of the healthy ones.

PORK FOR THE FARMER.

The farmer that can produce the pork for his own family without having to depend on the outside market is indeed lucky. He can save all the expenses of shipping, freight, commissions and the profits of wholesalers and retailers. He not only produces the kind of pork that suits him best, but he can produce healthy pork. He can feed his family food that will produce hardy and of soft pork. The objection to producing a high-class hog for the market is that it costs the farmer much more in the way of feed and gets no more for him. Naturally, the farmer, when raising hogs for own consumption, can afford to produce the high-class hog, and it is his aim to produce a pork that contains a large proportion of lean meat and a very small proportion of fat.

It will be in the interest of the family's health to do so.

EXERCISE FOR COWS.

This is a live stock question which always has two sides. Most farmers admit, however, for the good of the cow and her offspring should have a moderate amount of exercise every day during the winter, unless of course it is exceedingly stormy. Whenever there is shine or when there is no rain or snow falling, she should be turned out of the stable for an hour or so in the middle of the day. The

"In other words, I think the Canadian citizen is abreast, and almost more than abreast, with his public man in this respect. If asked whether there are any signs that point to an early representation of the whole of the empire in a Parliament devoted solely to Imperial concerns, I should say that opinion in Canada, like that in Australia, is that however we may desire such an achievement the means to attain it are not at hand, and it is not easy to see by what method it can be attained in our time. But then the Canadians think that in the meantime some thing might be done, primarily by utilizing our autonomy, which is another name for the freedom of our citizenship, in taking such measures as may show that the kinsman is to be preferred before all others.

STRENGTH IN PEACE AND WAR.

"In all that I have seen I have been more and more convinced that the opinion I brought back to Australia in 1900 was a true one, that if the empire is to hold its own with other nations it must grow closer together. That statement would be a platitude if there were not so many who seem to deny it. But countries so widely separated as, for instance the United Kingdom and Australia, can only be brought together by better knowledge of each other on the part of their citizens. To bring this knowledge about, with all its attendant benefits, not only must we lead our external trade into the hands of each other as kinsmen but we must not rest content with mere professions. Our best means of helping each other to attain the knowledge which means strength both in peace and in war is to quicken and to cheapen communication, whether by cable, by post, or by personal transit, and if we make external communication quicker we should not be timid in accelerating our knowledge of each other in Australia."

NEED OF LAUGHTER.

Laughter is a good, healthy, muscle-making, lung developing exercise, and it is as good for girls as boys. And humor can be cultivated in a girl's mind without any abatement of the dignity and modesty and charm of her womanhood. Not the unpleasant and constant frivolity evidenced in "smart" speech, or quickness of repartee, but the humor that looks at the world with a twinkle in the eye and sees its absurdities, its smallness and its fun.

It should be a part of every woman's mental equipment, for women are called upon to bear as many of life's small worries as well as its greater ones. The bringing up of children, the care of servants and the many social duties that become a burden—all are made easy and possible to put up with by the woman with an unflinching sense of the bright side of life. It is a sense that lasts through life, through its many ills, its dissolutions, its tribulations, even its tragedies.

STRANGE CALCULATION.

Taking the length of the permanent railways on the surface of the globe at nearly sixty thousand geographical miles, with a daily average of ten trains, it is estimated that the total loss by wear and tear each day by the metallic rails of the earth is about six hundred tons. The six hundred tons are lost in the ried back to the earth in the shape of a fine powder, and are carbon of soluble iron salts.

Miss Hannah B. Clary has accepted the position of dean of women of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

ably. He is president of his year in arts, and enjoys all their social functions at the college. At his farm home, "Maple Grove," Dundas County, where he spends his vacation, his favorite pastime is horseback riding, in which he indulges considerably.

A PARADOX.

Recently in Toronto a reporter of the Telegram had the pleasure of an hour's chat with Trooper Mulloy, and found him a marked personality and an interesting character study. A paradox, indeed, he seems to be, so strikingly are the laws of cause and effect as generally interpreted, set at naught in his make-up. Blind and deprived entirely of the inestimable blessing of physical sight, he yet has a keen insight into human nature and the true philosophy of life. Doomed to a life of darkness, there is yet only brightness and sunshine in the circle in which he moves because of the perpetual and permeating cheerfulness of his genial nature and inspiring optimism. A hero in the truest sense of the word—for whether heroism be defined as daring on the field of danger or calm and steady perseverance in facing the ordinary battles of life his claim to the title is undeniable—he is yet modest, sensitive and retiring, and would be the last to claim the title.

THE D. S. O. BADGE.

"When I received this D. S. O. ribbon at Kingston a couple of months ago," he said, pointing to a little bit of color on the collar of his coat, "I was happy to think it was the last time I should be thus brought prominently before the public, and I would be permitted to retire from the fierce light of publicity to the quieter walks of ordinary citizenship." The honor referred to, it may be explained, is for Distinguished Service, viz., having in your possession the arms and ammunition of the enemy when wounded. Of the 5,000 who went out from Canada only about ten were thus honored, and consequently Trooper Mulloy appreciates the distinction very much.

BITS OF PHILOSOPHY.

"Yes, I found the people of Canada to be of the very best class—everywhere kindly, thoughtful and sympathetic." This in regard to his lecture tour, which he said had been most educational to him.

"Of course blindness is an awful handicap in a physical sense, but I take the same view of life that I always did—the cheerful view, the hopeful view. I think this is the only common sense way in which to look at things. Notwithstanding this handicap, one's character remains the same, and that is the true test." This in regard to his affliction.

"I think South Africa is a country of great possibilities. It is a splendid place for any young man with plenty of snap and go. I had no notion of returning for ten years but for my misfortune. The Orange Free State is a great ranching country, while the Transvaal has considerable mining possibilities. The snappy vim of young Canadianism should win success there against all competitors. I believe the Boers will settle down, and the visit of their delegates to Canada may be taken as an indication that they will develop their agricultural resources, in which regard their methods are much behind." And as his mind traveled back to the scene of the stirring events of two years ago his face and conversation became animated with the animation which comes from personal experience.

Billy—Your dad hez given up smokin', hain't 'e? Johnny—"Yes. How'd you know?" Billy—"I seen 'im kickin' the dorg."

8, 10. And he divided the 300 men into three companies, and he put a trumpet in every man's hand, with empty pitchers and lamps within the pitchers.

As to the rest it is written in verse 7 that he let them long ago, "every man unto his place." The fearful went to their place of safety and the self-indulgent to their ease. But the 300 with food, trumpets and torches, are ready for service. As we go against the enemy day by day we must be strong, our testimony must be clear and our light brightly shining, for the trumpet suggests testimony and the lamp or torch (margin) a light. It is necessary that the leader be a man of great courage, calm, confident, fearless. In addition to all that the Lord had said to Gideon and had shown him. He further encourages him by causing him to hear some things that their enemies are saying among themselves (verses 9-15). It is not safe or wise to listen to what others say of you unless you have as clear guidance to do so as Gideon had.

17. And he said unto them, Look on me and do likewise, and behold, when I come to the outside of the camp, it shall be that as I do so shall ye do.

So also said Abimelech in chapter ix, 48, "What ye have seen me do make haste and do as I have done." Our leader whom we follow is the Lord of Hosts, the Son of God, the Great Head of the Church, the King of Israel, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and it is written of Him, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged" (Isa. xlii, 4). We are to follow Him, to walk as He walked, to run with patience, looking unto Jesus, to see no man save Jesus only and to let His mind be in us, humble, self-empty, seeking only the glory of God (Matt. xvi, 24; I John ii, 6; Heb. xii, 1, 2; Mark ix, 8; Phil. ii, 5-8).

18-21. And the three companies blew the trumpets and brake the pitchers and held the lamps in their left hands, and the trumpets in their right hands to blow withal, and they cried, The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.

The result was that the Lord set every man's sword against his fellow throughout all the host of the enemy, and the Lord wrought a great victory for Israel. As the redeemed of the Lord we are in the world, but not of it. We are not to be in any way conformed to it, for the whole world lieth in the wicked one (John xvii, 14, 16; Rom. xii, 1, 2; I John v, 19, R. V.), but we are to be overcomers by the blood of the Lamb and the word of our testimony and by faith in our Captain, manifesting His life in these mortal bodies to the glory of God the Father (Rev. xii, 11; I John v, 4; I Cor. iv, 11; Phil. ii, 11). When in fellowship with the world and overcome by it, we are, like Israel by the Midianites, oppressed and enslaved; but when by a consistent life and a clear, ringing testimony to the blood of the Lamb (and trumpet) we honor God with then like Gideon's 300. Remember it is the Lord and Gideon, the Lord being always pre-eminent.

PERFUMES LIKED BY HORSES.

However little credit a horse may commonly receive for possessing delicacy of scent, there are some perfumes grateful to him. Horse-trainers are aware of the fact, and make use of the knowledge in training stubborn and apparently intractable animals. Many trainers have favorite perfumes the composition of which they keep a secret, and it is the possession of this means of appealing to the horse's aestheticism that enables so many of them to accomplish such wonderful results.



Reflects the Man.

Every man's Character may be judged by the furnishing goods he wears.

You will find our store one of the best in Canada to select all the latest novelties in Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps and Clothing for Men and Boys.

"Our Prices are Right."

—O—

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Hats and Caps.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

On the 1st of June, 1912, a full license crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and which are well adapted to grind your feed to suit any more waiting and a horse may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed where it is being there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

Apples Wanted!

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GADDATT & SON

...Still They Come...

More of those great Bargains.

LADIES \$3.00 and \$2.50 BOOTS----- FOR \$1.50

The Empress Shoe for Women at \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Our sale of these goods is double that of any previous year. Thousands of well dressed ladies have stamped them with their approval. They need no breaking in.

NEW LINES—Men's Lace \$2.50 and \$3.00. They are trade winners.

Look us up for Rubbers or Felt Goods.

Price and kind right.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Trenton and Belleville.

PANTS!

**Extra Heavy, All-Wool,
Made to Wear,**

**\$1.75 Cents
PER PAIR.**

DON'T PUT IT OFF,

BUY NOW!

Lonsdale Woollen Mills,

LENNOX PROTEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

evidence as to his account for rigs which was not itemized but charged in a lump sum. Witness made some extra charges for rigs previous election but no charge for rigs on election day. Mr. J. R. Fraser deposed that he spoke to Messrs. Potter and Williams in reference to rigs on election day and that both gentlemen had said that no charge would be made. Mr. G. F. Ruttan gave evidence corroborating Mr. Fraser's evidence in reference to the lively rigs.

Their Lordships reserved decision in reference to the above charge.

John Smith deposed that he was engaged as a driver on election day though he was employed as a messenger on that day. A number of weeks after the election he

Ebony Goods.

Our stock of ebony is complete. See our brushes and mirrors; the finest qualities, beautifully mounted in Stirling.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

We Don't Keep

our candles, we sell them and get fresh ones every few days. Goring's chocolates are always good.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy.
Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw.
Oysters you can eat with pleasure.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Purchased the Reindeer.

Captain James Collier has purchased the half of the Reinder held by the estate of Louis M. Collier, as he was formerly the owner of one half this purchase makes him sole owner. The price paid for the half share was \$1,400 cash. The boat is now at Deseronto undergoing repairs, so as to be in first class trim for next season, when it will be run by competent hands.

At Home at Newburgh.

Tuesday evening the ladies of St. John's church, Newburgh, gave an 'at Home,' through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones, at their beautiful residence near Newburgh. There was a very large attendance and it was a great success in every way. The order maintained was perfect throughout the evening and all went home voting the 'at home' a decided hit.

5000 BOTTLES

—of our—

Cough Mixture

has been sold in a little over two years.

**Wallace's
Drug
Store.**

—THE LEADING—
DRUG STORE
In Napanee.

—AGENTS FOR—
Genuine Diamond Dyes
Genuine Turkish Dyes,
AND
STANDARD DYES.
In All Shades.

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR
Cream of Tartar?
It's the Pure Article.

T. B. WALLACE
The Prescription Drugist.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 7:10 a.m.
" 8:33 a.m.	" 12:17 p.m.
" 10:29 a.m.	" 1:15 p.m.
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m.
" 4:28 p.m.	" 6:00 p.m.
" 9:00 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes at the station.

Axes, Saws

Buy your axes and saws from us, are the best in the market.

BOYLE &

Divine Service at Yarker.

Divine service will be held at Anthony's church, Yarker, at 3 p. m. day, Nov. 30th.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

We have a watch for everyone, largest stock of watches ever shown in district, every watch sold under a guarantee. If you see our stock you will be convinced.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE

A City Store, a City Stock.

Everything new and up-to-date.
No trouble to show our goods,
No one urged to buy.
We meet competition from any store.
F. W. SMITH &

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of Napanee Lodge N. I. O. F. on Tuesday evening last following officers were elected for the term:

Bro. S. Vanalstine—N. G.
" C. Frizzell—V. G.
" W. Maybee—R. S.
" E. McLaughlin—P. S.
" G. B. Joy—Treasurer.

Vote—According to your honest convictions, and buy your tobacco at The Plaza Cigar Store and Barber Shop, John St.

Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting choicest things in meats of all kinds. We have secured the services of a class cutter and are now prepared the meat business of Napanee. Give call. We also carry the choicest stock of groceries in town. We mail

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

OYSTERS.

Oysters always depend on the quality of the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and of the best that can be produced. If you want a delicious food of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

HOT SODAS—

Hot sodas for cool drinks is past, but for hot drinks is present. We always prepared. Some of our
Hot Tea.
Lemonade.
Coffee.
Chocolate.
Raspberry Vinegar.
Tomato Juice.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Music and Bells.

Large assortment entirely new line. Music and bells tuned to Octave. Gold and silver plated string bells for body and bell. BOYLE & SON.

Smith's Catalogue

We are circulating a catalogue this season and we guarantee to show goods illustrated in the catalogue of any jewellery firm cheaper and better and price lower. Bring along your catalogue and prove this for yourself. F. W. SMITH & BRO.

The Grand Trunk will begin immediately the construction of a railway from Gravenhurst or North Bay to Victoria, B. C. and may absorb the Mackenzie-Mann lines.

Try the Plaza Barber Shop, John street for first class hair dressing and shaving. Strict attention paid to customers' wishes. Everything clean and good. We will appreciate your custom at "The Plaza". A. WILLIS, Prop.

Wedding presents are something a person wants the very nicest at reasonable prices. Call and see our pudding dishes, pickle crabs, sugar bowls, cake plates, toilet articles and clocks. Engraving free. F. CHINSECK'S Jewellery Store.

Just Half The Coal

Is needed when you weather stub your doors and windows. For sale at BOYLE & SON.

"I believe it to be the most effective remedy for the Stomach and Nerves in the market," is what Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B. says of South American Nerve, for, she says, La Grippe and the complications which followed it left her next to dead with Indigestion, Dyspepsia and General nervous Shattering. It cured her.—100

Rings. Rings.

We are in the ring, with rings of every design. All the precious stones in every conceivable style. Do not buy from catalogue pictures; our rings are ready for inspection and we guarantee at lower prices. SMITHS' JEWELLERY STORE.

was not renimised but charged in a lump sum. Witness made some extra charges for rigs previous election but no charge for rigs on election day. Mr. J. K. Fraser deposed that he spoke to Messrs. Potter and Williams in reference to rigs on election day and that both gentlemen had said that no charge would be made. Mr. G. F. Ruttan gave evidence corroborating Mr. Fraser's evidence in reference to the livery rigs.

Their Lordships reserved decision in reference to the above charge.

John Smith deposed that he was engaged as a driver on election day though he was employed as a messenger on that day. A couple of weeks after the election he received one dollar from Mr. U. M. Wilson for his services. Mr. U. M. Wilson was called and admitted pay the one dollar to Smith. Their Lordships reserved judgment in the Smith charge.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

On opening of court Mr. Watson read the numbers of a number of charges that would not be gone on with and the charges were therefore dismissed.

Richard T. Jones swore to having been employed as a messenger on election day, \$1 payment for same being made by U. M. Wilson.

A couple of weeks after the election Louis Hall was called and questioned regarding some money borrowed by him while conducting a tailoring business in Napanee, more specially that borrowed from Messrs. T. G. and J. C. Carscallen. Five dollars still remains unpaid. The charge was dismissed by the judges.

Ferdinand Scrimshaw, laborer, Richmond, swore that he met Ed. Long a few days previous to the election. Long spoke to him in reference to the election, and asked him to vote for Carscallen. Long promised him something if he would vote for Carscallen. Witness voted and then asked Long for the something that had been promised, but Mr. Long informed him that he had nothing to give him.

Fred Scrimshaw a brother of the previous witness remembered seeing Mr. Long at his house. Also remembered Mr. Long asked them to vote for Mr. Carscallen.

Mr. G. F. Ruttan was called to show that Long was a party worker and an agent of Mr. Carscallen.

Mr. Edmund Long was called and denied having paid or promised to pay anything to Mr. Scrimshaw. Said Scrimshaw asked him if there was "anything in it for him."

The judges agreed that the case was not made out.

Paul McCauley was called but did not know anything, never did anything, never spoke to anybody and in short did not seem to know anything whatever.

Wm Reynolds and Harry Clapp were called, but not much information was produced and the charge against P. D. Davis for influencing voters was dropped.

Thos. McNeill gave evidence to the effect that he was in the Briscoe House on election day and met Mr. W. G. Wilson there. Mr. Wilson, it appears, put a five dollar bill on a table in Mr. Fleming's room to pay for a lunch which had been sent to the polling booth, and also some drinks, though the witness would swear positively that they had not had any drinks. McNeill and Fleming both grabbed for the bill but McNeill secured it and spent it for drink, after giving three dollars of it to Mr. Fleming. The witness could not say where he got the bill changed, and on several points in connection with the matter his memory was somewhat hazy. W. G. Wilson was called and gave his version of the affair, which differed somewhat materially from the evidence given by Mr. McNeill. Mr. Wilson said the bill was taken from his hand by Mr. McNeill in the sitting room downstairs and that he received four dollars change from Mr. Fleming the same night. The charge was then dropped.

The dates of four Ontario election trials have been fixed, leaving the trial in Centre Brnce alone unsettled.

Warrior Woes.—Through damp, cold and exposure many a brave soldier who left his native hearth as a "fit" as a man could be to fight for country's honor, has been "invalid home" because of the "vulture" of the battle ground—Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Relief in six hours.—98

attendance and it was a great success in every way. The order maintained was perfect throughout the evening and all went home voting the at home a decided hit.

5000 BOTTLES

—of our—

Cough Mixture

has been sold in a little over two years.

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

New Library Books

The Way of a Man, by Morley Roberts. Scene laid mostly in a South American Republic during a revolution. Plenty of fighting and excitement. A love story runs through the book. Time, the present.

The Prince of Gravas, by A. C. Fleekenstein. A story of the same type as "Rupert of Hentzau." Scene laid in Egypt many centuries ago. Love, war, and intrigue comprise the whole story.

The Way of Escape, by Graham Travers. Scene laid in the South of France and in Scotland. Time, the present. An interesting story of a girl's life and the effect on it of an unfortunate love affair.

Obituary.

Sunday, November 23d, Mr. George Bowman, of Newburgh, was buried with the dignified ritual of the Church of England, to which church he belonged and had been a faithful life member. The bier and mourners and friends of the deceased were met at the entrance of St. John's church, Newburgh, by the Rector and choir, who solemnly sang hymn 438 as they slowly marched up the aisle to their proper places in the church, the pall bearers following with the coffin, on which was placed some pretty wreaths of flowers. The solemn, dignified and beautiful burial service of the church was then proceeded with, interspersed with hymns suitable to the occasion. The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, B.C.S., preached the sermon, based on Psalm 55, verse 23, Prayer Book version. The surplused choir sang as a Recession hymn 437. The coffin was then taken to the hearse and a procession formed which wended its way to the cemetery on the quiet sloping side of a hill, where the remains were left till the great resurrection day, when all will be summoned to meet their great Creator. Mr. Bowman leaves four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss, and as he was a kind father, a good christian and a faithful citizen the loss will be felt by many of the community amongst whom he lived. A large number of people attended the funeral to show their respect for the departed and Mr. Dunwoody, the undertaker, performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

Buy Early
This Xmas

New goods arriving daily from European, American and home markets, the finest lines the factories produce.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

XMAS PRESENTS

Everyday.

Come early and avoid the rush later on.

SMITHS'

Jewellery Store.

Vote—According to your convictions, and buy Tobacco's at The Plaza Cigar Shop and Barber Shop, John St.

Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting choicest things in meats of all kind. We have secured the services of a class cutter and are now prepared the meat business of Napanee. Give call. We also carry the choicest stock of groceries in town. We make our own sausage and make them fresh daily. If you try them once you will where else when you want sausages. J. H. FITZPATRICK

Death Of An Erinsville Lady.

The death took place in Hotel I Tuesday of Mary Jane Murphy, wife of Murphy a respected resident of Eri. The deceased had suffered from a for some time. A bereaved husband several children are left to mourn the death of the deceased lady was a Catholic. She was forty-seven years of age and a woman of many qualities.

A Social Evening at the E.M. Church.

A very pleasant evening was spent all present in the Eastern Methodist on Monday last at the regular meeting of the Epworth League. Mrs. J. R. the social Vice President, and her committee, had charge of the program, consisted of vocal and instrumental readings, all being well received. During intermission a number of drums were given to all present, for the one answering the largest number of drums received a pretty bouquet. A bouquet was presented to master Gibson at the conclusion.

Election of Officers.

Thursday evening, Nov. 20th, the enthusiasts met in the public library elected the following officers for the of 1902-3:

Patrons—Messrs Harvey Warn John T. Walsh.
Hon. President—E. A. Rikley.
President—J. R. Dafoe.
Vice President—Chas. Walters.
Manager—W. T. Walters.
Sec. Treasurer—W. E. Fretz.
Captain—E. Embury.
Delegate to Quinze League—Wagar.

Children Cry for
CASTOR

A Successful Concert.

The entertainment given by M Wilson and her committee in the hall of the E. M. church on Friday last was a most gratifying success. Attendance was large, every available space being occupied. The program was more than usual interest, and was rich with the most unmistakable expression of approval. A recitation given by Gibson, "The Raising of Dorcas", worthy of special mention. Mrs. Wilson and her committee desire to express their earnest thanks to all those who so liberally by their attendance, helped to make the entertainment so decided a success. Also wish to express their very gratefulness to all who assisted in the program.

Lennox Farmers' Institute. R. Meetings

At the Church Hall, Anolphustov Friday, December 5th, at 1.30 p.m. G. Reed, of Georgetown, and N. Somerville, of Brookville, will give dresses, also J. Ross Paul, A. O. C. and Franklin Coghlin, A. O. C. of Open discussion after each address. ing session at 7.30

At the Town Hall, Selby, on Sat December 6th, at 1.30 p.m. Dr. I. Reed and N. G. Somerville will give speakers. Evening session at 7.30.

Programme of music at evening session. The public are cordially invited, especially the ladies. No fee. M. O. Fraser, Vicar, Fellows; J. O. Creighton, Vicar, Hawley; D. Aylsworth, Sec. Bath.

 **Wallace's**
Drug
Store.

—THE LEADING—
RUG STORE
In Napanee.

—AGENTS FOR—
Genuine Diamond Dyes
Genuine Turkish Dyes,
AND
STANDARD DYES.
In All Shades.

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR
Cream of Tartar?
It's the Pure Article.

T. B. WALLACE.
The Prescription Druggist.



Trunk Railway Time Table.

East, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:09 a.m.
3:33 a.m.	7:43 a.m.
10:29 a.m.	12:17 p.m. noon
1:15 p.m.	12:55 p.m. noon
4:28 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	

except Monday. Daily. All other
days. Sundays except ed.
can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, cr at
ou 8-ly

Boyles
our axes and saws from us. Ours
best in the market.
BOYLE & SON.

Service at Yarker.
a service will be held at St.
p's church, Yarker, at 3 p. m. Sun-
iv. 30th.

Watches, Watches.
ave a watch for everyone. The
stock of watches ever shown in this
every watch sold under a guaran-
you see our stock you will be con-

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.
Store, a City Stock.
thing new and up-to-date.
ouble to show our goods.
ie urged to buy.
leet competition from any source.
F. W. SMITH & BRO.

n of Officers.
meeting of Napanee Lodge No. 86.
on Tuesday evening last the fol-
officers were elected for the next

S. Vanaalstine—N. G.
C. Frizzell—V. G.
W. Maybee—R. S.
E. McLaughlin—P. S.
G. B. Joy—Treasurer.

te According to your honest
convictions, and buy your
acco's at The Plaza Cigar Store
Barber Shop, John St.

rick's Meat Market.
are always sure of getting the
e things in meats of all kinds here.
e secured the services of a first-
tter and are now prepared to do
t business of Napanee. Give us a
Ve also carry the choicest and best
groceries in town. We make our
usage and make them fresh every
f you try them once you will go no

EXCEPTIONAL JACKET SELLING.

For the past few weeks our Cloak Department has been very busy. Many new lots have been placed in stock. The "Latest" the new full back 45 inch Coat is the most popular coat of the season. "Monte Carlo" is another swell Coat. Fresh lots of these two lines ready for Saturday —Also three special value lots at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00. Be sure you see our Jackets before buying.

CLEARING UP THE MILLINERY.

A big lot of useful hats 25c. each.
Feathers and Plumes at sacrifice prices to close all out by the New Year.
\$1.00 and \$1.50 Feathers for 75c. \$2.00 and \$2.50 Feathers for \$1.25.
All trimmed millinery and ready-to-wear goods at reduced prices.

NEW SILK WAISTS FOR GIFTS.

Two large shipments of Silk Waists, specially for the holiday trade just to hand.
New Styles \$4.00, 4.50, 5.50.
Handsome Flannel and Cashmere Waists \$2.25, 3.00, 3.50.
Black and Cream Alpaca Waists, \$2.25, 2.95, 4.00.
Black Satana Waists \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.

A Big Handkerchief Display.

20 feet of Counter given up to the display of
Handkerchiefs. All sorts to be had here.
Children's Handkerchiefs 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c.
White Lawn Handkerchiefs 2c, 3c, 5c, 7, 10c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 3c, 5c, 10, 15c, 25c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace trimmed
Handkerchiefs, Initial Handkerchiefs in Linen, Lawn,
and Silk.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Squares. Call
and see our Handkerchief display—You'll like it.

Clearing Out The Suits.

This has been a big season for us in Suits, the
balance of our lines to go at a cut. \$10.00 Suits for
\$8.50; \$11.50 Suits for \$10.00; \$12.50 Suits for
\$11.00; \$14.50 Suits for \$13.00.

Men's Gloves and Ties.

50 dozen New Ties, all the new ideas, 25c. each.
A splendid assortment of Men's Warm Gloves
and Mitts are here.
Lined Gloves, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
Unlined Gloves, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
Knitted Wool Gloves, 25c, 40c.
Cardigan Jackets, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Linens, Linens.

Holiday Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyleys,
Table Covers and Fancy Pieces.
Good Towels 10c, 12c, 15c
Damask Towels, 20c, 25c, 30c.
Table Napkins, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00
dozen.
Bleached Table Linen, 60c, 75c, 95c, \$1.00, 1.25.
Cream Bleach Damask, 40c, 50c, 60c.
Unbleached Table Linen 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c.

Alexandre Kid Gloves.

When in doubt about a gift, try Gloves, they will
always please and be sure you give Alexandre, they
are the best. All sizes in stock, Black and Colors,
\$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair,

GAUNTLETS.

Near Seal \$1.00, \$1.25.
Black and Grey Imitation Lamb, all sizes 75c,
\$1.00.

For your holiday buying, shop at Cheapside,—You know our way—No one
urged to buy.

Everything marked in plain figures, one price for all —Come and look about if
only to see.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co., Napanee.

Malt Breakfast Food

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A GUARANTEED CURE

te—According to your honest convictions, and buy your coco's at The Plaza Cigar Store Barber Shop, John St.

rick's Meat Market.
are always sure of getting the things in meats of all kinds here. a secured the services of a first-tier and are now prepared to do business of Napanee. Give us a /e also carry the choicest and best groceries in town. We make our sage and make them fresh every /ou try them once you will go no se when you want sausages.
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Of An Erinsville Lady.
leath took place in Hotel Dieu on / of Mary Jane Murphy, wife of D. a respected resident of Erinsville. ceased had suffered from a tumor e time. A bereaved husband and children are left to mourn. In the deceased lady was a Roman . She was forty-seven years of d a woman of many lovable .

il Evening at the E.M. Church.
y pleasant evening was spent by nt in the Eastern Methodist church lay last at the regular meeting of orth League. Mrs. J. R. Dufoe, l Vice President, and her com-had charge of the program, which d of vocal and instrumental selec-d readings, all being well rendered. intermission a number of conunere given to all present, for which answering the largest number cor-eceived a pretty bouquet. The was presented to master Aubrey t the conclusion.

of Officers.
day evening, Nov. 20th, the hockey sts met in the public library and he following officers for the season :
as—Messrs Harvey Warner and Walsh.
President—E. A. Rikley.
ent—J. R. Dufoe.
resident—Chas. Walters.
er—W. T. Walters.
reasurer—W. E. Fretz.
in—E. Embury.
ite to Quinte League — Perry

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

essful Concert.
entertainment given by Mrs. U. and her committee in the basement . M. church on Friday evening a most gratifying success. The ice was large, every available seat upied. The program was one of in usual interest, and was received e most unmistakable expressions val. A recitation given by Mrs. "The Raising of Dorcas", being f special mention. Mrs. Wilson committee desire to express their hanks to all those who so kindly, attendance, helped to make the ment so decided a success. They i to express their very great in- es to all who assisted in the pro-

Farmers' Institute Regular
Church Hall, Anolphustown, on December, 5th, at 1.30 p.m. Dr. H. le, of Georgetown, and N. G. le, of Brockville, will give ad-also J. Ross Paul, A. O. A. C., lkin Coghlin, A. O. A. C., of Bath. sussion after each address. Even- m at 7.30
Town Hall, Selby, on Saturday, r 6th, at 1.30 p.m. Dr. H. G. d N. G. Somerville will be the Evening session at 7.30.
nme of music at evening sessions. io are cordially invited, especially . No fee. M. O. Fraser, Presi- lows; J. C. Creighton, Vice-Presi- lway; D. Aylsworth, Secretary.

urged to buy.

Everything marked in plain figures, one price for all—Come and look about if only to see.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co., Napanee.

Malt Breakfast Food

The Most Delicious and
Nutritious of All
Cereal Foods.

The science of our progressive age has evolved an ideal food combining the health-giving properties of pure Malt with the virtues of the choicest Canadian Wheat. It is the food that is relished and used to-day by all classes of our Canadian people. Malt Breakfast Food has become an almost universal favorite. The price puts it within reach of every family. It is as cheap as ordinary oatmeal and gives happier results in health and strength building. Being partially predigested, Malt Breakfast Food does not tax digestion like oatmeal and other common grain foods. It contains all the true elements of nutrition, and is adapted for the support of life from day to day. It builds up flesh, bone and muscle; it gives activity and clearness to the brain. Ask your Grocer for it.

What to Buy For Xmas
Is the popular thought this season. If this question is before you call at
SMITH'S JEWELRY STORE.

Mitts Mitts.
We have a well assorted stock of Mitts and Gloves. Come in and inspect them.
BOYLE & SON.

Judge Price held division court in the council chamber at the Court house on Wednesday.

Rev. Bartlett and Rev. Peck exchange pulpits Sunday evening next. Their sermons will be on the Referendum.

J. H. Aylsworth, Bath, instituted a companion court of the I.O.F. in Smith's Falls, with twenty-one charter applicants.

Mr. Robert Gibson, of Ernestown, died Tuesday, Nov. 25th, 1902, aged 73 years. Funeral took place from the White Church, Morven, Thursday.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the parlor of the Western Methodist Church Tuesday, December 2nd at 3 p.m.
LUCY ANDERSON, Sec.

Next Thursday night the result of the prohibition pellicite will be known, and the long arguments between the friends and foes of prohibition will be ended, for a time at least.

Mrs. Susannah McIvor died at Hungerford on Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1902, aged 27 years. Deceased was a daughter of the late Thomas Richmond, of Richmond, and a beloved wife of Mr. Hugh McIvor.

The Steamer Aletha ran aground, during a snow storm, near Adolphustown one day this week. A tug was sent up from Kingtown and she was released. It is said she was leaking somewhat.

The schooner Mary is expected to arrive in the harbor the last of this week or the first of next with a cargo of coal for J. R. Dufoe. Also the steam barge King Ben is expected shortly with a cargo of coal for Mrs. Bartlett.

"They Sell Well" says Druggist O'Dell of Truro, N. S. Want any better evidence of the real merit Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that there in such great demand? Not a nauseous dose that makes one's very insides rebel—but pleasant quick and harmless—a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket. 35 cents.—104

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Napanee, Nov. 26th, 1902.

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.
Dear Sir—The list of personal bribery charges published in the Globe last week was never signed by me nor with my knowledge or consent it has been done by some malicious person who wished to make trouble between neighbors and acquaintances for whom I have the kindest feeling by publishing this you will greatly oblige.
Respectfully yours
Henry Milling.

The schooner Recruit arrived in the harbor on Sunday with a cargo of coal for the Rathbun Co. Part of her cargo had to be taken out at Deseronto and transported here in cars owing to low water in the river.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

It is proposed to amend the O.H.A. rules by allowing a team to consist of only six players when matches are played on rinks less than 160 x 60 feet in size. As Toronto's ice-sheet measures just 160 feet, it is easily seen why the limit was placed at that figure.

Miss Helen R. Corby, second daughter of Mr. Henry Corby, ex-M.P., was married to Mr. Francis T. O'Hara, nephew and private secretary of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C., at Belleville on Wednesday morning, November 26th.

The captain of the schooner Recruit, on loading coal at Rathbun's had a rather chilly experience Tuesday. He was going aboard the schooner carrying a five gallon can of coal oil when the plank slipped and he took a dive into the icy water. He was rescued by the men employed in unloading the boat. Although his experience was rather chilly he never relaxed his hold on the coal oil can.

When Baby had Scald Head—When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetters, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—103

W. George Eggar, a prominent druggist of Deseronto for over thirty years, died Nov. 20, after a severe illness of rheumatism. Deceased leaves a wife, a son and a daughter. His son is a student at the Toronto School of Pharmacy, and at present is in a hospital, suffering from appendicitis, which adds greater sadness to his father's taking away. He was a former Indian agent and a school trustee for many years.

REJECTED BECAUSE OF BAD COLOR.

Hundreds of packages of butter are rejected each week by expert butter buyers in Canada, simply because the color is bad. The shade demanded by home consumers and for export is the June golden tint which can only be produced by Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Other colors sold by other dealers are poor imitations, and must continue to give trouble and cause loss of money to all who use them. The government creameries and schools and the most experienced creamerymen and dairymen in Canada use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color at all seasons for the production of prize butter. No mud no impurities; every drop pure and clear. All druggists and dealers.

A GUARANTEED CURE

For All Forms of Kidney Disease

I the undersigned Druggist am fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:—"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money." Thomas B. Wallace, Druggist, Napanee, Ont. 47d

Awful Experience with Heart Disease.—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."—99

One of Prince Edward county's aged and highly respected residents passed away Wednesday morning, Nov. 19th, in the person of Phoebe Howell, relict of the late Griffith Howell. Her death took place at the residence of her son, Wellington W., on the old homestead, in the third concession of Ameliasburg, where she had resided about seventy years. She was born in Sophiasburg eighty-seven years ago, and was a daughter of the late Major John Allison. Her husband preceded her to the grave fourteen years ago. Six sons survive, namely, Rev. J. E. Howell, Hanover, Ont., John A., David M., James R., Wellington W., and Cyrus R. The deceased was a staunch member of the Methodist Church.

Proved Priceless—Ruby coats and cinnamon flavor. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are household favorites. Impurities leave the system. The nerves are toned. The blood is purified. The complexion is bright and ruddy. Headaches vanish and perfect health follows their use. 40 doses 10 cents.—101

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for Sunday, Nov. 30th: St. Albans, Odessa, Holy Eucharist, 10.30 a.m.; St. John's, Hawley, Evensong 3 p.m.; St. John's, Bath, Evensong 7 p.m. Collection for Diocesan Mission Fund. Each service for

My Physician Told Me I Must Die, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a well known business man in a western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.—102

We have a good assortment of beautifully decorated china, pottery, plates, bowls, etc. Also some lovely vases of the latest styles. Everything in silverware nice and new.
F. CHINNICK'S Jewelry Store.

BAL'ED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.